THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Constitution of the Newly-fledged Republic—The Text of the Fundamental Law.

The Santiago *Bandera Espanola*, of the 8th, contains the following, reproduced by *El Diario de la Marina*:—

CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Political constitution to be in force during the war of the independence:—

Article 1. The legislative power will be vested in a House of Representatives.

2. An equal number of members for each of the four States, which from this moment divide the island, to compose said house.

3. These States are:—The Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western.

4. Only those citizens of the republic that are over twenty years of age can be representatives.

5. The duty of representative is incompatible with all others of the republic.

6. Whenever any vacancies occur in the representation of a State, the Executive thereof is to dictate the necessary measures for a new election.

7. The House of Representatives will name the president, charged with the executive power, the general-in-chief, the president of the sessions, and his other employes. The general-in-chief is subordinate to the Executive, and his duty is to give it an account of his operations.

8. Should there ever be occasion for it, the President of the republic, the general-in-chief, and the members of the House shall be arraigned before the House of Representatives. The accusation may be instituted by any citizen whatever; should the House deem it important, the accused will be subjected to the judicial power.

9. The House of Representatives can freely dismiss those functionaries whose appointment pertains to the House.

10. The legislative decisions of the House, to render them obligatory, need the sanction of the President.

11. Should this not be obtained they, are to be returned to the House for reconsideration, and the objections made by the President will be borne in mind.

12. The President is bound to communicate his approbation to the projects of law, or the contrary, within the term of ten days.

13. When a resolution of the House be passed the second time, his sanction thereto will be compulsory.

14. The following ought indispensably to become objects of law:—The taxes, public loans, ratification of treaties, declaration and termination of war, authorization to the President to issue letters of marque, the raising and maintaining of troops, equipment and sustaining of a navy, and declaration of reprisals against the enemy.

15. The House of Representatives constitutes itself in permanent session from the moment the representatives of the people ratify this fundamental law until the war be at an end.

16. The executive power will be vested in the President of the republic.

17. To be President, the candidate must be thirty years of age or more and have been born in the island of Cuba.

18. The President may make treaties, but with the ratification of the House.

19. He will appoint the ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls of the republic in foreign countries.

20. He is to receive the ambassadors from other countries, take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and issue his orders to all the employes of the republic.

21. The secretaries of office are to be appointed by the House, at the suggestion of the President.

22. The judicial power is independent in itself; its organization will be the object of a special law.

23. To be an elector the same conditions are required as for being elected.

24. All the inhabitants of the republic are absolutely free.

25. All the citizens of the republic will consider themselves soldiers of the liberating army.

26. The republic recognizes no titles, special honors, or privileges whatever.

27. The citizens of the republic cannot admit of any honors or distinctions from a foreign country.

28. The House cannot attack the liberty of religion or conscience, nor the liberty of the press, pacific meetings, instruction and the right of petition, nor any right whatever inherent to and inalienable from the people.

29. This constitution may be revised and corrected whenever the House unanimously determines it.

The foregoing was put to vote in the free town of Guaimaro on the 10th April, 1869, by citizen Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Constituent Assembly, and the citizen Deputies Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez, Miguel Betancourt Guerra, Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz, Antonio Zambrana, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Acala, Jose Izaguirre, Honorato Castillo, Miguel Geronimo Gutierrez, Arcadio Garcia, Tranquilino Valdes, Antonio Lorda, and Ecuardo Machado Gomez.

General Thomas Jordan in Chief Command of the Eastern Division.

A correspondent in Havana writes on the 17th instant:—

General Thomas Jordan has been given the chief command in the Eastern Department, and has had a couple of fights with the Spaniards, in which his Cuban troops acted very well, and to his entire satisfaction. He has formed a large camp of instruction in the district of Holguin, and is thoroughly organizing, drilling, disciplining, equipping, and arming some 6000 picked men, divided into battalions of infantry and cavalry and companies of artillery, for he has fourteen field pieces with him.

While he is training this force, his generals and colonels in other parts of the department have orders to harass the Spaniards, but to avoid all serious engagements, which accounts for the Spanish troops not meeting with more resistance in some of their marches. When his picked force is in that condition of efficiency he wants it to be in, General Jordan will then sweep down unexpectedly upon the many scattered detachments of the over-confident Spaniards, and is hopeful of capturing most of them in detail. Count de Valmaseda is one of those to whom he will pay the first military compliments of his fighting season.

General Jordan, in taking command of the Eastern Department, found the "armies of liberation" too abundantly supplied with officers, particularly of high grade, so he proposed that a certain number should assume lower positions, but have a brevet title for the ones they should vacate. This was at once agreed to, and the number of officers, not only in the army of the east, but in all the "armies of liberation," was appropriately reduced. Of the six Major-Generals in the Eastern Department, only four retain their positions—Marcano, Donato Marinol, Julio Peralta, and Maximo Gomez; one of the other two, Modesto Diaz, taking charge of a brigade, and Figuerdo having become Governor of the Eastern State, formed by the lately adopted constitution of the republic of Cuba.

Mr. Tinker and Senor Cisneros will soon leave for Nassau and the United States, charged with an important mission, and the bearers of valuable despatches from President Cespedes. Mr. Fullerton thinks they must now be away for Cuba, and that their "important mission" is to obtain arms and ammunition, of which the Cubans are yet much in need. Had War Minister Aguilera some 30,000 more Remington and Peabody rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, in less than thirty days he would have men enough for every rifle.

NAPOLEON.

The French Emperor and the Political Crisis—Comments on his Conduct by both French and English Journals.

The *Patrie* (semi-official) says: "The note of the *Pays* is addressed to the majority. Where, for the moment, is that majority to be found? We find at the bottom of the interpellation of the *Tiers Parti* the names of 110 deputies. About 40 belonging to the Moderate left and Extreme will naturally be added to the group of 110 names belonging to the Centre. Where, then, is the majority now?"

The *Temps* (Opposition) writes on the same subject:—"An interesting question, but one which appears insoluble, is to know how an imperial confession finds itself thus divulged, and how a note drawn up for the Emperor's personal use could be made public by the *Pays*. The intention is not difficult to discover. It is evidently with the view to present the Emperor as making the *amende honorable* to the old majority, who so badly received the engagements of the 19th of January. The note is, therefore, an advance made to the ultras of the present majority; and it implies a threat of reaction. Under this double guise it is especially ill-timed. Happily, everything leads to the belief that the *Pays* has been mystified. The Emperor cannot have committed such an enormous error of judgment as to address himself to a majority which no longer exists. The majority of to-day may alternate from right to left, and at the present moment it has all the appearance of being with those who have signed the interpellation. If the Emperor desires to give the Chamber a proof of his deference, it is towards the Left Centre, and not towards the Arcadians, he would turn his eyes."

The *Liberte* (Left Centre) is still more outspoken. Here is its article:—

"AN ACT OF MADNESS.—It is asserted that it is seriously contemplated not to allow the interpellation to be brought forward in the Corps Legislatif. The President would refuse to receive it on the ground of its being unconstitutional. These rumors are as untrue as they are improbable. Had they the ghost of a foundation, we feel sure M. Schneider would resign his post as President of the Chamber. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the interpellation is unconstitutional or not. Matters have come to that pass that such a question is an idle one. To prate about 'unconstitutionality' in a country which has witnessed the overthrow of eleven successive constitutions, and practically illustrated Carlyle's axiom that 'the best of constitutions is not worth the paper it is written on,' is either silliness or low cunning. There is something above all constitutions, and especially above that which has itself loyally declared capable of perfection, viz.: the decided and clearly expressed will of a great nation. Well, be it so; let us admit for a moment that it is unconstitutional. But then it is M. Rouher as perpetual Minister of State; for without the abrogation of the forty-fourth article of the Constitution nobody would or could consent to be deputy. It would be the empire blocked up. Again we must say the rumor is false; if it proves to be true, it will be an act of madness."

The Only Course Left for the Emperor.

From the London Spectator, July 10.

We believe there is a course open to the Emperor which he has attentively studied, and which, if overpressed, he may at last attempt to pursue—and that is, to try whether in France a free Legislature and a free Executive cannot coexist. They co-existed across the Atlantic for nearly a hundred years. In January, 1866, Napoleon stated in his speech from the throne that the true analogue for the Constitution of France was the Constitution of the United States, and several of his utterances at different times indicate that the peculiar position of an American President, so irresponsible within his sphere, seems to him much less powerless and pitiable than that of a constitutional monarch in the English sense. Up to 1860 a free Executive did get along in America with a free Legislature, and the Emperor, who at heart believes that a free Chamber is sure, sooner or later, to make itself contemptible, might not be disinclined, wanting any other road of escape, to try that experiment—to grant, that is, all that the Legislature demands for itself, yet refuse ministerial responsibility. Suppose, for example, that he withdrew, honestly withdrew, from all control of elections, restored the right of proposing measures to the members, retaining only his veto, and allowed the Chamber to select its own officers, he would retain, in the face of a free Legislature, a vast body of power. He would be compelled, no doubt, to execute the laws; but he executes them now, and no new law can be passed except with his consent. He would retain the control of the vast machine, the French bureaucracy, with its all but limitless influence, would have a direct hold upon the Chamber through his patronage and his party, and would be quite as much master of the foreign policy of France as he is now. It is easy to say a free Chamber could restrain that policy, but funds for a war once declared are never refused, except under penalty of invasion; and the American House of Representatives has never yet exercised any stringent control over the policy of the country. The position would be a very great one, and the Emperor's power, though much more limited than at present, would still within its limits be real and unfettered, while there would be none of the untruthfulness which Napoleon is accustomed to ascribe to constitutional monarchy. It is in this direction that Napoleon, if convinced that he must surrender personal government, and finally decided against war, and if resolved on any resolution at all, will, we believe, endeavor to move; and it will be curious to observe whether this kind of freedom will content his people. We suspect it will not; that they will pronounce it illogical, as indeed it is; and that the members will not surrender their highest ambition—that of becoming ministers. Occasions of collision will be sought instead of avoided; the Republican party will proclaim itself the Chamber; and the often repeated, inexorable situation of France—an internecine quarrel between the Parliament and the person—will once more be reproduced. Still, every course now open to him involves a choice of evils, and this one is of all the one which will seem to the Emperor himself the least humiliating.

—A number of the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1867-1868," just received from India, contains a very elaborate digest of the most recent statistical information regarding the numbers, employments, castes, and religious professions of the inhabitants of the British Empire in the East and the dependent States. We extract a few details touching the last of these subjects, as it is one on which trustworthy accounts have been altogether deficient until very lately. Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of the country under direct British dominion, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmans (a much smaller proportion than was popularly supposed); while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the occupiers of India before the Aryan immigration (as it is now called) took place; primæval men, who lived and worshipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 4,000,000 of Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 native adherents; these are chiefly found in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and descend from the ancient community known as the Christians of St. Thomas. The Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since the date of that estimate, chiefly by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The State Educational Convention at Harrisburg—Its Adjournment Sine Die—The Resolutions that were Adopted—State Superintendent Wickersham's Address.

A Conflagration in Nevada Mines—Crime in the Far West—Administration of Henry J. Raymond's Estate—Shocking Railroad Accidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Final Session of the State and County School Superintendents' Convention—The Resolutions that were Adopted—Address of State Superintendent Wickersham and others.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—The School Superintendents' Convention was again in session this morning.

A resolution providing that School Directors shall be sworn officers was carried.

Mr. Morris, of Chester, introduced a resolution that, in the opinion of this convention, the law exempting mortgages, judgments, etc., from taxation for school purposes, is found to be detrimental to the interests of the common schools, and that we respectfully ask for its repeal. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Boyd, of York, submitted a resolution that the school law providing for the support of county institutes be so amended as to enable county superintendents to apply a portion of the funds received from the county in defraying the expenses of local institutes. Adopted.

Mr. Magee, of Centre, introduced a resolution that this convention recommend such a provision of the school law as to afford relief to poor districts by a more uniform system of taxation. Adopted.

State Superintendent Wickersham addressed the convention at length, promising every aid in his power to the county superintendents. He wanted the common schools in Pennsylvania the best in the United States. He had now on his desk the draft of a new school law, to be submitted to the next Legislature. The Western States are even now looking to Pennsylvania for educational improvements. It was now not even second to Massachusetts. He outlined what he deemed proper for a common school system for this State. It should gather children of all classes, races, colors and condition, into the school room. This was the only just basis of a common school system. He wanted academies and high schools encouraged by the State, and over and above academies he wanted all the colleges thrown open, aided materially by the Commonwealth. He contemplated a few years hence a free UState niversity, free to every youth in Pennsylvania. We must look beyond and above reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, in our free educational system. (Applause.) In the next Legislature this would be pressed to an issue. We have a right to aim high in Pennsylvania. She must take the lead in education.

Mr. Douthett, of Allegheny, offered a resolution for the increase of the minimum of the school term to six months throughout the State, and asking an additional appropriation for the purpose. Adopted.

Mr. Perkins, of Crawford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, all of which were adopted, and at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned *sine die*:—

Whereas, The interchange of experiences and opinions upon subjects of common interest, and the public discussion of plans for advancing the interests of a common cause, must always result in good; therefore,

Resolved, That a nannual convention of the school superintendents of the State for the purpose of discussing measures and plans relating to their work and the general interests of education in our State is desirable and will be productive of general improvement.

Resolved, That the reappointment of Hon. J. P. Wickersham as State Superintendent of Common Schools gives us great satisfaction, and that we will heartily co-operate with him to the utmost extent of our abilities in carrying out whatever plans and suggestions he in his good judgment shall see fit to propose and offer.

Resolved, That we are pleased with the appointment of Henry Houck, Esq., to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and we believe that his labors in that capacity will be of signal benefit to the educational interests of the State.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in deep veneration and cherish with profound respect the memory of the late lamented Hon. C. R. Coburn, whose presence has so often graced our former meetings and educational gatherings in the different parts of the State; to whose words of wisdom, experience, and advice we have so frequently listened, and always with sincere pleasure and much profit, and that in his death Pennsylvania has lost one of her most zealous, faithful, efficient, and devoted friends of the cause of education.

Resolved, That the presence of prominent educators from other states, and their participation in our deliberations, have been to us both pleasant and profitable.

Resolved, That the superintendents of the several counties, cities, and boroughs in the State should make special effort to increase the circulation among teachers and directors of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, the official educational organ of the State.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the School Department for their efforts on our behalf in securing favors from the hotel proprietors and railroad companies, as well as for their kindness and courtesy to us while among them.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Real and Personal Estate of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—On the petition of his widow, Juliette, the Surrogate of New York has granted letters of administration upon the personal estate of Henry J. Raymond to the widow and to Edwin D. Morgan jointly. His personal estate is sworn at less than two hundred thousand dollars, and his whole estate is estimated at about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The sureties on the administrators' bond are George D. Morgan and John E. Terry, each of whom justify in $400,000.

Drowning in Brooklyn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, July 22.—Charles Carroll, a young man of twenty-four years of age, was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of Quay street. His body was recovered.

FROM EUROPE.

Crisis between the Lords and Commons—Intense Public Excitement—Probable Withdrawal of the Church Bill—Serious Consequences to the Peers.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—The die is cast, and the struggle between the Lords and the country has finally come to an issue. In consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night, intense excitement has prevailed among political circles during the day. The Cabinet has been in session all this afternoon, and a report is afloat that great dissensions exist in the Council. Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, and all the strongest members insist on an immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church bill, on the ground of the obstinate resistance of the Peers to the principles which renders a direct conflict between the two houses of Parliament inevitable. Some members of the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon among the number, advocated more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course and only abandoning it at the last moment. The insulting language used by Lord Salisbury towards Mr. Gladstone, joined to the large majority cast against the preamble, however, show that all attempts to effect a compromise are useless. There is little doubt but that Mr. Gladstone will carry his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment, and calling another session in August, and creating a large batch of new peers, sufficient in number to overcome the present Tory majority. Placards have been posted on the walls to-day, headed, "Shall the people or the lords rule?" and calling a mass meeting at Arundel Hall for to-morrow. This will be followed by a monster open air demonstration. Rumors are afloat that the Duke of Cambridge has openly expressed his indignation at the radicalism shown by the Ministry, and he hopes that the Queen will refuse to sanction the coercion of the peers. The present crisis promises well to open the ball to sweeping reforms in England, commencing with the virtual destruction of the hereditary legislation.

The Council of Ministers—No Definite Course Resolved Upon.

The Cabinet Council this afternoon was an unusually protracted one, and did not break up until a late hour. No definite result was arrived at from the deliberations. The final decision and future course of the Ministry were reserved until to-morrow, when another Cabinet meeting will be held.

The latest rumors afloat are that the Government will make one last offer for a compromise before it resorts to extreme measures by the withdrawal of the bill.

Lords Granville, Clarendon, and others, it is said, made earnest appeals for moderation, urging the extreme danger of giving reins to the revolutionary sentiments of the masses at the present moment. Notwithstanding the hesitation of the Ministry, the conflict between the peers and the people is inevitable. The crisis will be delayed only from a knowledge of the momentous character of the undertaking. It is rumored that a disruption of the Cabinet may ensue.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93⅛@93¼. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 83¾. Railways steady. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 23⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 13d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. Red Corn, 29s. New Corn, 30s.

LONDON, July 22—A. M.—Sugar on the spot firm at 39s.; afloat easier at 28s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 22—P. M.—Railways firm. Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 5d.; Cheese, 61s.; Lard, 69s. 6d.

HAVRE, July 22.—Cotton firm both on the spot and afloat.

FROM THE WEST.

Officers of the Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy, held in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John T. G. Smith, of New York, President; Henry M. Smith, M. D., of New York, Secretary, F. E. Boencke, M. D., of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

Shocking Railroad Accident—Two Men Crushed

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—A terrible railroad accident occurred in this city last evening by the early express train from Chicago. As it crossed Georgia street, two men, named James M. Williams and Samuel Monroe, were run over. It appears they were asleep upon the track having been intoxicated when they laid down the prevsious night.

Monroe's right foot and ankle were crushed entirely to pieces; his left thigh was badly hurt, an artery being cut, from which he suffered great loss of blood. Williams' left leg was crushed from the knee down to the foot, and the right leg broken between the ankle and the knee. All efforts to create a reaction in his system sufficient to permit amputation were unavailing, and he died at 12 o'clock noon. Monroe seems to be doing very well this afternoon.

An old lady, seventy years old, died yesterday from the effects of a kick from a cow which she was milking.

Two Girls Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Two young girls, named Anna Sweet and Mary McCoy, attempted to commit suicide last P. M. by drowning themselves. They deliberately walked into the river and fell down. They were observed by some people on the wharf and were rescued from a watery grave. Mis McCoy is a young girl about 16 years old, while her companion is several years her senior.

Marry or Die.

One of the principals of our city schools has got himself in trouble. It appears that in the school of which he was principal there was employed a young lady as teacher. She was of rather fine appearance, which attracted his attention, and he soon won her affections and finally seduced her. This reached the ears of the young lady's father, and it is stated that he has informed the principal that he must marry her or die.

THE SEA-SIDE.

The Weather.

At 9 o'clock this morning, July 22, the weather at the sea-side resorts was recorded as follows:—

Cape May, clear. Thermometer, 68.
Long Branch, clear. Thermometer, 68.
Atlantic City, clear. Thermometer, 68.

Movements of the President.

NEW YORK, July 22.—President Grant is at the Astor House, and will return to Long Branch at 4 P. M.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Air Ship Avitor—The Success of the Invention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Another successful trial of the air-ship Avitor was made to-day in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago party, and engineers. Several of the latter expressed the opinion that the larger machine now under construction will be a success.

New Hoisting Works Burned.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi mine at Virginia, Nevada, were burned to-day, with the company's boarding-house and several surrounding buildings. The employes escaped through a hole in the Norcross shaft. The loss is over $100,000, partly insured.

Official Vote of Washington Territory.

The official vote of Washington Territory is 5238; increase in two years, 698. Garfield (Republican), for delegate to Congress, has 148 majority. The vote on the State Convention is small, 400 for and 688 against. The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento to-day, organized and adjourned until evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton dull; 125 bales sold at 34c. Flour firmer; sales of 9500 barrels State at $5·25@6 81; Ohio at $6·45@7·10, and Western at $5·25@7·25. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·54@1·55, No. 3 at $1·50@1·52, and White California at $1·71½. Corn buoyant and excited at an advance of 6c.; sales of 64,000 bushels mixed Western at $1@1·07. Oats firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels at 83@83½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm, new mess, $33·75. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·05.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 135⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123½; do. 1864, do., 121¾; do. 1865, do., 121⅝; do. do. new, 120⅜; do. 1867, 120⅝; do. 1868, 120¼; 10-40s, 110⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s., 87½; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 210½; Erie, 28⅛; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 182½; Michigan Central, 132⅛; Michigan Southern, 101⅜; Illinois Central, 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 150; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅜.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Cotton dull; nominally 34. Flour quiet, but firm, and stock extremely light. Wheat dull and lower; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·60; white, $1·65@1·75. Corn dull and lower; prime white, $1·07@1·11; yellow, $1·05@1·08. Oats dull and lower; prime new, 65@75. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½@18¾c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15½; hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19¾@20c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Flour in good demand at $4·87½@5·75. Wheat, $1·60@1·70, a decline of 5c. Legal tenders, 75c.

—A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* at Nagasaki gives some curious information as to the present state of affairs in Japan. He says that, although the principal daimios have all agreed to abdicate their power in favor of the Mikado, their acts are not in accordance with their professions, and it is probable that before long Japan will again be plunged into a civil war as disastrous as that which has just terminated. Many of the daimios and Satsuma in particular, are deeply involved in debt, notwithstanding which they continually buy arms and ships in large quantities. The real reason of the submission of the daimios, was that the princes of the south, who led the rebellion against the Tycoon, and eventually conquered him, were unable to agree as to the division of the spoil, and consequently made over the Tycoon's revenues to the Mikado. Most of these revenues proceed from confiscated property in the north of the island, where many of the daimios are secret adherents of the Tycoon; and the southern princes knew that if they divided this property among themselves, they would not be able to defend it against their enemies. As it is, the Mikado is totally dependent on the southern daimios, who furnish him with the funds necessary to carry on the Government, and any disputes among them are just as likely to prodnce a civil war as before. Under the new system the Tycoon, or temporal sovereign, is to be abolished, and a confederation not unlike that which formerly prevailed in Germany to be created, with the Mikado, or spiritual sovereign, at its head. This arrangement, though it promises little for the maintenance of order, has at least one advantage for European merchants in Japan. Instead of the two sovereigns, with powers and responsibilities so vague that no European could understand which of them was really responsible for the due execution of treaties and the conduct of officials, there will now be a single government with a tangible head. Europeans may now expect some reform in the system of currency, which has brought on them so many severe losses. Under the treaties of 1866 the silver coin (*boo*) was to be 134 grains in weight, nine-tenths of which were to consist of pure silver; but the quantity of silver in the coins actually in circulation has always been much less. The reason of this is that hitherto there has been no Government mint, the money having been coined under the direction of individual daimios, who of course do not consider themselves bound by treaties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 22, 1869.

There is not a very sharp demand for money to-day, though the offerings at the banks are considerably in excess of their ability to accept, and very many applications are rejected from day to day, which gives a lively appearance to the street, where our business men who are not so fortunate as to be creditors of the Government are forced to betake themselves for temporary relief. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the tone of our money market continues strong, and the rates, especially in the street where all the discounting is done, should exhibit no sign of relaxation. Call loans are made at 7 per cent. on the best collaterals, and A 1 business names are discounted at from 8@12 per cent., according to credit and necessities.

There is a strong feeling to-day in the Gold market, and the premium advanced from 135⅛ at the opening to 135⅝ before noon.

Government loans are quiet at yesterday's closing quotations.

There was not much activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices, with few exceptions, were without quotable change. State loans were neglected. City 6s were stronger, selling at 100¾ for the new, and 94¾ for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was firm at 46⅝, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41½; Oil Creek Valley Railroad at 39½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124; and Northern Central Railroad at 49¾. Canal shares were quiet, but steady; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36@36¼; 20½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10 for the common stock.

In Coal shares not a single transaction was reported. 4·81 was offered for New York and Middle.

Bank stocks were steady, with sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120.

Passenger Railway shares were in good demand. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 58½ for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old	94⅝	20 sh	Leh Val R	56⅛
$400 City 6s, New	100¾	19	do	56⅛
$2500 do	c.100¾	4	do	56⅛
$600 do	c.100¾	100 sh	Read	b60. 46⅞
$100 do	c.100¾	100 sh	Leh Nav.	b60. 36⅛
$200 do	c.100¾	100	do	b30. 36⅛
$1000 do	c.100¾	200	do	c60. 36⅛
$200 C & Am 6s, 89	93	100	do	36
$2000 Leh V R n bs. reg.	94¾	100	do	b60. 36⅛
	8.	100	do	36
$1000 Leh Gold l.s.	96⅝	21 sh	N Cent	8. 49¾
$500 Pel & Del 2 m.	82	12 sh	Far & M Bk.	120
$1000 Leh R loan.	8. 96⅛	30 sh	O C & A R.	8. 39½
5 sh C & Am R.	8. 124	100 sh	Penna R.	c. 56⅛
15 sh Lit Sch R	41¾	25	do	8. 56⅛

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	10·45 P. M.	135⅜
10·01 "	135	10·50 "	135⅜
11·04 "	135⅛	11·26 "	135⅜
10·30 "	135⅛	11·30 "	135⅛
10·35 "	135⅜	12·03 P. M.	135⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@120⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do., 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do., July, 1865, 120@120⅛; do., 1867, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1868, 120@120⅛; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜. Pacifics, 107⅛@108. Gold, 135⅛.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, new, 120@120⅛; do. 1867, new, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1868, 120@120⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 135⅛@135⅜; Silver, 129@131.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market to-day was very steady, and the rate on call still ranged from six to seven per cent., according to the class of collaterals. There are as yet no exceptions at the lower rate upon stocks, but the instances at six per cent. are quite frequent on pledges of Government bonds. The currency movement with the interior is reported about even, so that the Treasury disbursements are the present source of increase to the loanable funds of the banks. The purchases to-day have added nearly four millions of dollars to the currency of the city, but the sale of gold to-morrow will withdraw nearly a million and a half again. Some curiosity is manifested to know whether the Government purchases of bonds, in addition to those for the Sinking Fund, will be continued next month. We have reason for intimating that Secretary Boutwell will be guided by the condition of the money market at the end of July. As to increasing his sales of gold, it is hardly probable that he will diminish his store further than by the amounts already advertised to be sold. The November instalment of interest is a very heavy one, and will need economy of the gold receipts of the Government during the ensuing three months, the large gold balance in the Treasury being illusive, as it is largely represented by gold certificates. Foreign exchange was dull after Wednesday's steamer, but the demand was even less than usual. Rates were firmly held, and for prime bankers' sterling ranged from 110@110½ for sixty-day and 110½@110⅝ for sight bills. Commercial paper was quoted at 8 to 12 per cent. as the extreme range for sixty-day and four months prime notes and acceptances.

"The Government market, while favorably affected by the Treasury purchases and the advance to 83⅛ in London, was irregular at the opening and afterwards fell off a fraction upon the announcement that the proposals to sell embraced a total of nearly twelve millions of bonds. This figure shows that the supply on hand in the city is larger than was supposed, and hence a yielding in obedience to the inevitable law took place. Again the foreign demand is entirely checked, because the home market has been run up so largely by these weekly purchases. It should not be forgotten that the foreign market was a greater support than is the buying of the Government, for while the latter takes only three millions a week, the former was in the habit of requiring as many by every prominent steamer. The demand in the one case was invisible; in the Government purchases there are a parade and publicity which have unduly stimulated prices and drawn a great many bonds from the country. With the noon price in London at 83 there was a yielding in the general list, which carried the '67s down to 120 1-16. The weaker feeling in gold at this period was almost operative upon the market. Later in the day there was a reaction and a general improvement, prices on the street closing steady.

"A Washington special says that the public statement for the present month will show a gratifying reduction in the total amount of the debt. The receipts from customs and internal revenue will in the aggregate amount to thirty-eight or forty millions, and the debt will be diminished about ten millions of dollars. It is expected by the Treasury officials that the exhibit for August will likewise show a further reduction of the debt, while the statement for September will probably increase the amount of the debt a few millions, on account of the heavy falling off in receipts and the anticipated large disbursements to meet the expenses of the War and Navy Departments."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 22.—There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·50@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $9@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·12½ to $6·25 ₱ bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels old Indiana red at $1·50; and 1000 bushels new Delaware do. at $1·50@1·53. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·40. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·10; and Western mixed at $1·07@1·08 ₱ bushel. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 77@78c.; and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $44 ₱ ton.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·04@1·10 ₱ gallon, tax paid. One stamp, city made, is selling much below these prices.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Caledonia, Hansom, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Brig Atlanta, Thompson, Yarmouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Salisbury, Knight & Sons.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, do.
Schr Amelia, Thurlo, Newburyport, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Portsmouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Worth, Brandtord, do.
Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, High, Boston, do.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, Apponaug, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, do.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, do.
Schr S. E. Jones, Handy, Roxbury, do.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, from Sassafras river, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Maxtlower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Prairie Rose, Lowe, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.
Br. brig Manilus, Dunsant, 5 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Sch

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GEARY AND GARDNER.

From the N. Y. World.

The certainty of Geary's defeat for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania should not deter the people of that State from the contemplation of what a bungling and burglarious being he is. In a radicalism of which Cameron is the moral, Kelley the sapient, and Forney the refined exponent, the nominee for the highest office of the Commonwealth could not well be other than the person in whose solitary self are rolled all the contemporary characteristics of these three saints of the order of Ulysses. And although this doughty Governor has allowed expressive silence to muse his praise during the three years of his rule, and although his friends and the papers cursed with the candidacy of him are fond of permitting him the same tribute and none other, it becomes due to him and to history to put on record a feat in his life which makes him "one of the most remarkable men in our country."

That Geary can write his name is solely inferable from the fact that he has never "made his mark." But that he can or does write his messages is not maintainable. When in Kansas, he most assuredly stole them. Since he has been in Pennsylvania he most probably has hired the preparation of them. And the man who, from the intrinsic character of the documents, and from the eternal fitness of things, could most certainly have been bought for the business, is Kemble, ex-State Treasurer. However that may be, we invite attention to what are below printed in parallel columns—extracts from Governor Geary's inaugural address to the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas in 1857 and the inaugural address of Governor Henry J. Gardner to the Legislature of Massachusetts two years before, in 1855:—

EXTRACT FROM GOV. HENRY J. GARDNER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, JANUARY 9, 1855.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

That gracious Being, in whose hands are alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted us to assemble this day, intrusted with grave responsibilities and duties * * * * * * *

I know no safer index in official action than a conscientious conviction of duty; none more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy temporary caprice. Principles are enduring, and, if disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condemnation will be recorded against those who are false to their requirements. Let us, then, be true to our country and our duty. Let the success of principle, not of party, be our desire; the benefit of the State, not of a faction, our aim.—*Massachusetts Senate Document, No. 3, for 1855.*

EXTRACT FROM GOV. JOHN W. GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS, JANUARY 12, 1857.

Gentlemen of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas:

The all-wise and beneficent Being who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted you to convene this day, charged with grave responsibilities, * * * *

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty; none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice. Principles and justice are eternal, and, if tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty, and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose; the general welfare, and not the interest of a few, our sole aim.—*Kansas Journal of Councils for 1857, page 21.*

There follows more of the same palpable literary thieving. Robbery would be the better term, because it is larceny accompanied with violence. Geary not only stole Gardner's sentiments, but he put just such a Geary twist on them as beclouded them with his dreary sense without destroying the identity of the passage. The Pennsylvanian doubles the compliment to the Deity in place of the single tribute of the Massachusetts Executive. "Gracious Being" becomes "the all-wise and beneficent Being." But this multiplication of adjectives was clearly meant to propitiate the power whose eighth commandment Geary was at the moment breaking. Yet worse remains behind. Governor Gardner's Yankees were permitted to "assemble" "intrusted" with "grave responsibilities." Geary's territorial tramp he must needs "convene" "charged" with the same "grave responsibilities."

And so on are stolen nouns buttered with superfluous qualifiers in the hope of forcing down the loaf before the theft is found out.

Gardner discovers that "principles are enduring." Geary declares that "principles and justice" (which is no principle with Geary) "are eternal."

Justice probably is eternal. It has been twelve years, however, coming round to catch Geary, as witness to-day's exposure of this sorry plagiarism. As for principles, which he also dubs with immortality, we leave this exhibition of the sort he had in Kansas in '57 to the calm consideration of honest Pennsylvanians of '69.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is a matter of national congratulation that the landing of the Franco-American cable has at last been permitted by the Government at Washington. The grant, however, seems not to have been a free-will offering by the power elected by the people to guard their rights and expand their commercial and political interests, but to have been wrung from that power by an overwhelming popular voice, enunciated and developed by the expressions of the public press. Besides, we show from a Washington correspondent that the attempts to hamper the movements of the Franco-American Company in their efforts to land their cable on American shores were conceived in the spirit of a well-known Washington lobby operation, which cannot but be regarded as only little less than criminal. We refer to the fishing up of an old act, presented to and rejected by a former session of Congress, and which was palmed upon the Secretary of State as the most recent action of the national legislature, and upon which he based his late action in regard to the Franco-American cable. This system of shameful deception on the part of the Washington lobby has heretofore been passed over in silence by the press; but the very important concerns involved in the present transaction call for energetic and decisive action at the earliest moment of the meeting of the next session of Congress. These lobbyists should be swept from the corridors of the Capitol. They should be wiped out as thoroughly as the halls and lobbies are cleansed after an all-night session. The people may bear with incapacity in a department of the Government, but they will put their faces sternly against the workings of a dishonest lobby upon such honest imbecility as has been displayed in the recent action of the heads of more than one of the departments of the Government on this Franco-American cable project.

The fact is, as we announced and recommended from the beginning of this cable imbroglio, the Franco-American Company need not have paused a moment in their great undertaking. They might have gone on with their work, brought their cable into the harbor of New York, carried the shore end up to the city and fastened it to the pillars of the City Hall, without, in the present era of civilization and enlightenment, encountering any just opposition from the Government or people. As Americans, progressive above all other nations in this marvellous age of progress, our people would have hailed such an event with joy and satisfaction. And as for the pother and log-rolling business in Massachusetts, about forming a company under the authority of the Legislature to facilitate the landing of the cable in the town of Duxbury, in that State, or three marine leagues therefrom, it was not only a miserable dodge of some speculators, but an acknowledgment—one never cordially accepted by the fishing interests of Maine and Massachusetts—that our maritime rights extend only the distance mentioned from our shores—an idea that won no fame for John Quincy Adams when he permitted that restriction to be included in the settlement of the fishing boundaries question at the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, as a compromise for some other concession, although he earned some historical renown for not permitting our Northern fisheries to be abolished altogether upon the demand of the commissioners of Great Britain during the discussions on that treaty.

Briefly, the Franco-American Company have all along acted just as they have had a perfect right to, and the sooner their cable is landed upon our shores the better. The future action of Congress in the premises will not militate against their interests, but, on the contrary, will afford evidence to the world that this is not a nation walled in with barbaric prejudices, but one free and open, and ready to embrace with acclamation every enterprise that tends to enhance its material, its commercial and political interests, come from what quarter it may.

A PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From Philadelphia come rumors of a mighty uproar wherewith is to be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. The festival is still seven years distant, but Philadelphia is a slow city, and means to have a magnificent affair, and so perhaps the time allowed for preparation is none too much. This is all very well in the abstract, and we do devoutly trust that the 4th of July, 1876, will be celebrated with all possible heartiness in every part of the United States. It is proper, too, that Philadelphia, which witnessed the birth of the American nation, should also be the central point of the festivities which are to illustrate its centennial anniversary. But we protest against absurd imitations of the Boston Jubilee. The two gentlemen, Messrs. L. Engelke and M. Richards Muckle, who announce themselves as the primary committee, and in a letter to General Grant ask his blessing upon the enterprise, we are pained to say are not so well known in New York as some other people, and, for aught we can say, may be demition nobodies, representing only their ambitious selves; but Philadelphia papers accept them without question, and so we take for granted their official character and their local fame. It is their purpose to have a colossal coliseum on Fairmount Park, and a musical festival lasting an entire week. The great shed on the Black Bay dwindles to the puny dimensions of a dog-house in comparison with this stupendous Philadelphia structure, which is to hold 100,000 people, and be filled with the music of 12,000 performers.

This, in our opinion, is pushing the jubilee enthusiasm to the point of ridicule. If the success of the Boston experiment is to involve us in a round of musical monstrosities, each successive one bigger than any which went before it, we shall soon come to regard Mr. P. S. Gilmore as an enemy of the human race. Are we to have a perpetual growth of chorus, a constant aggregation of anvils, the marching of interminable firemen, and Hail Columbia getting louder and louder every year? The Quaker City projectors emulate the magician's disciple, who learned how to make a broomstick fetch pails of water, but could not stop it, and was drowned in consequence. Boston went a little too far in the multiplication of harmonies, and where her enterprise was imperfect was precisely where it was biggest. A monster celebration of the American centennial is of course highly proper. We should like, for instance, to hear the Declaration of Independence read in front of Independence Hall by all the members of Congress simultaneously. But we protest against exaggerated musical festivals. You can't enhance the grandeur of a picture by painting it with a whitewash brush.

THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the Indians are not satisfied with us now, they are but a scurvy and surly set; they will prove themselves base ingrates—and, for ourselves, there is nothing we resent more in men than ingratitude. Here we are now, offering the redskins, with the greatest impartiality, the olive-branch and the rifle, and leaving them to take their choice. In one hand, we say, we carry the calumet or pipe of peace, in the other the breech-loader; nay, we do better, for while our Colyers in one quarter are teaching the Indians, our Carrs and Corses in another are "whopping" them. And it seems to us that this accords with the legend told by the "medals" which we have been in the habit of distributing, it appears, to friendly savages. One of them bears, for example, "the hatchet and calumet crossed"—which is expressive of the double diplomacy we sometimes have in Indian affairs. Another shows "one Indian scalping another," and, by contrast, "an Indian at the plough;" just as now some of our Pawnee allies take Sioux scalps, while, hard by, our Quaker allies instruct in the agricultural art.

Seriously speaking, however, this apparent contradiction in our Indian policy is an inevitable one. We have to draw the distinction between the friendly and the hostile Indians, and to ply them both at the same time with such "arguments" as are needed. Hence we see the spectacle of news coming the same day from the Indian country of peace missions and war trails. That we have been thus far kept from a general Indian war is encouraging, and indeed everything looks very well for the future.

OUR SHAMEFUL PERSECUTION OF THE CUBANS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Can General Grant be aware of the atrocities committed under color of his authority against the Cubans in this vicinity? Moderation towards an enemy has never been the practice of the Spaniards; but it is a novelty to see them enlist the civil officers and military forces of the United States for the perpetration of their outrages.

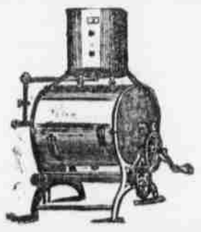
There are in this city a number of young Cubans who came here fugitives from Havana and other cities of the Cuban coast. Not being able to make their way directly to the Republican camps in the interior of the island, they took refuge here until they could have an opportunity of joining the forces of Cespedes and Quesada. Many of them are exceedingly poor, having brought with them nothing but the clothes they had on. But their wealthier countrymen have provided for them as liberally as duty to the cause of their country would allow. They have supplied them with food, lodging, and necessary clothing; and, for the sake of economy, they have bestowed them in numbers together. One of the houses used for this purpose is situated in West Hoboken. Some forty young men lodge there. Their provisions are purchased in quantities; they do their own cooking; they sleep upon straw, like soldiers in camp, each man being supplied with a single blanket. They are perfectly quiet and orderly, and there is no more reason for attacking them than for attacking the same number of peaceful boarders at the Astor House.

The well-paid spies of the Spanish Consul had, however, learned of this little community of patriots, and the Consul at once brought to bear those all-powerful influences by which he controls the action of gentlemen in office here whose names have not heretofore been associated with oppression and outrage committed upon the weak and defenseless. But since the creatures of Spanish depotism have succeeded in perverting the servants of the United States into gendarmes of slavery and the slave trade, we are compelled to witness things which before seemed impossible.

On Monday night, the 19th, General Barlow, the United States Marshal of this district, left this city about midnight. He was attended by three of his deputy marshals and followed by a force of twenty-five marines. Reaching West Hoboken between 1 and 2 o'clock of Tuesday morning, they broke in the doors of the Cuban lodging-house, and kidnapped the whole party. First, the Marshal endeavored to bribe one of the party by the offer of money to betray to him some imaginary deposit of arms. This base offer having been honorably refused, the Marshal demanded what they were doing all together in one house. He was told that they were living there until they could return to Cuba, to fight for their country; and that they were living there, not at the expense of the Cuban Junta, but at that of a benevolent society organized for the purpose. He asked if they practised military drill, and was told that they did, but that they were not aware that any law of the United States forbade it. Finally, after various questions, General Barlow seeing that his proceeding was without any legal ground whatever, released his captives at Hoboken, whither he had marched them between two files of marines, and they returned to their house. They had endured an outrage for which there is no justification, and which the law ought to punish severely; but, as the victims are foreigners and poor, it is probable that the authors of this wicked deed will escape unharmed.

If President Grant has any justification for ordering or allowing the commission of such wronga as this which we have now detailed, he will do well to lay it before the public with as little delay as possible. The ancient persecution of fugitive slaves among us, their capture by United States Marshals, and their return to bondage with all the forms of law, are remembered with a disgust and horror which this outrage against these Cuban fugitives of freedom revives and intensifies anew. It is felt that our shame today is as great and as shocking as was our shame then; and when we recall the anticipations which attended the beginning of General Grant's administration, the sense of shame becomes something akin to despair.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
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CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22]
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 23

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 21f Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26]

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29] No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 26]

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 23 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The race between the horses Goldsmith's Maid and American Girl came off at Suffolk Park yesterday. The first named was declared the winner.

—A meeting of the Democratic candidates for city and county officers was held yesterday afternoon, and an organization was effected by calling S. Gross Fry, Esq., to the chair.

—Yesterday, Joseph McGarity, eleven years old, residing at No. 511 Shippen street, was kicked by a man from a door-step in his own neighborhood, and had one of his arms broken in two places. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The City Treasurer is engaged in paying the pensions allotted by law to the soldiers of the war of 1812, numbers of whom may be found at the paying desk each morning. The payment is made in accordance with the act of Assembly approved March 24, 1868.

—The prize piano won at Baltimore by the Young Mannerchor was played upon last evening for the first time since its arrival in the city.

—James Ward fell out of a wagon at Front and Meade streets yesterday afternoon, and cut his head severely. He resides at No. 744 South Front street.

—Policeman Washington Hodge, who has been performing faithful and efficient police duty about Third and Chesnut streets, for over eight years, has been removed by Mayor Fox.

—John McGowan, well and favorably known in this city, died at his residence near Bridesburg, on Monday morning, after a few hours' illness. The deceased was one of the oldest and most active members of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and his sudden death will be much regretted by his associates. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

—Sergeant Jacob Schuler, of the Twelfth district, has been held to bail by Recorder Givin upon the charge of assault and battery upon Thomas and Catharine McLaughlin, residing at No. 821 Columbia avenue.

—Yesterday morning the Sunday School of the colored church on Coates street, below Fifth, went to spend the day at Fairmount and Girard Parks. In the afternoon some colored men collected in a crowd in the park, and soon after words of an exciting character were uttered. At this juncture, it is alleged, a number of white men made their appearance, and created a disturbance, when shots were fired and missiles of various kinds used. During the affair several colored men were injured, among the number Lewis Crummel, who was shot in the wrist; Thomas Kline, shot in the nose, cheek, and eye; John Ayers, injured in the shoulder; James Apple (white), shot in the wrist. There was much consternation among the children, teachers, and officers of the school, when a rush was made for the cars, during which several were slightly injured.

—Vincent Mooney, who was arrested, in connection with R. M. Lee, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing money and bank checks from a safe in the flour and feed store of George Warner & Son, North Twentieth street, did not make his appearance yesterday at the Central Station, at the hour fixed for a hearing, and the counsel for Alderman Hurley, the bail, asked that there be a postponement for a week in Mooney's case. As the counsel for Lee insisted on a hearing, witnessed were examined. Mr. Warner was called, and described the manner in which Mooney acted in the store, and repeated what had been said by him. He had not seen Lee, and knew nothing of him. Thomas Dobbins, an ice-dealer, testified that on the day of the robbery he was at Twentieth and Market streets, and saw two men come up and stand on the corner; soon one of them went into Mr. Warner's store, and the other, who had gone into an alley, came out and went into the store also. In a little while Mr. Warner came to the door and cried out that his safe had been robbed. To the best of his belief Lee was the man. He had never seen him before to know him, but in size and general appearance he resembled the man. Lee was held to bail for a further hearing.

—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, an accident of a serious character occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing at Bridge street, West Philadelphia. It appears that a number of carriages were returning from the Cathedral Cemetery, where a burial had taken place, and on reaching the points named, one of the vehicles, containing Mrs. Julia Kelly residing at No. 2320 Owen street; Mrs. Susan Curran, residing in Fifteenth street, below Vine; Mrs. Brady, residing in Virginia street, near Twenty-third, and Mrs. Annie Orr, was run into by a train of cars, which had just been detached from the locomotive, and almost completely demolished. These four persons, together with the driver, were all of them more or less injured. The carriage belonged to Andrew Smith, living on Filbert street, above Twentieth, and was valued at $1200. All of the injured persons were removed to the tool-house of the railroad company, and as soon as sufficiently recovered, were taken to their residences. The horses attached to the carriage escaped injury.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Admiral Farragut and family are at Chicago.

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad is being rapidly extended toward Denver.

—Thomas R. Bowden, State Attorney-General of Virginia, resigned yesterday.

—The first death from yellow fever in New Orleans this summer, occurred on Tuesday.

—Russell Sage, a New York broker, indicted for violation of the usury law, pleaded guilty yesterday.

—The Semi-Annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session at Sandusky, Ohio.

—A National Horse Fair will be held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on September 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

—Oliver A. Morgan has been sentenced to death in Terre Haute, Indiana, for killing John Petrie just a week ago.

—Dartmouth College Commencement took place yesterday. General Sherman and Chief Justice Chase were present.

—The trial of the policeman, Matthew Campbell, in New York city, for the murder of Morris Long, on July 3, has commenced.

—Mille Gaines, the Washington murderess, has been sent to the Insane Asylum, the physicians having pronounced her mind disordered.

—The Yerger case, before a military commission at Jackson, Miss., is drawing to an end. The argument of the prosecution will be commenced to-day.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Irish Church bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up. The Earl of Granville complimented the Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the Opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of their amendments good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider the Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for, out of sixty amendments, only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He urged the House not to adhere to these amendments, and proposed the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge, that the Lords' amendments would be respectfully considered, for, on the faith of this promise, many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading. He thought Mr. Gladstone had used language in the other house unworthy of himself and of his position. He contended that of the amendments that had been rejected, all except two had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. He hoped the House would insist on the reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and the amendments with respect to curates, and to the commutation of life interests.

Earl Kimberly said the Government could not give way.

Lord Russell favored disestablishment and disendowment subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared, it should state that the decision of the last election was against the church establishments, those of England and Scotland as well as Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of glebes to all denominations was the best plan of establishing religious equality. He declared he would feel obliged to wage war against the Government on the question of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass, the Government would only have itself to blame. He thought they ought to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition manifested by Lord Cairns.

The Duke of Argyle denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the houses of Parliament. He denounced concurrent endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just, but generous.

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to disestablishment and disendowment. He opposed the preamble and the appropriation of the surplus as a false and foolish effort of the Government to bind future Parliaments. The Government wished to guard against the employment of the surplus for religious purposes. He insisted the Lords had a clear and well-defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter in resisting the demands of the Government. They were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They had exhausted all efforts at conciliation and compromise. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the press as well as the Church.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.

The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble, with the following result:—For, 95; against, 173. Majority against the Government, 78.

Earl Granville moved an adjournment, that he might consult his colleagues, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

A short time after the division against the Government in the House of Lords had been declared, Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons. His appearance was the signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer came from the Liberals. The business of the session was entirely suspended, and it was some minutes before the excitement subsided and the House resumed its proceedings.

The press to-day is occupied on the action of the House of Lords. The *Times* is satisfied the bill may be carried this session if the principal agents on both sides divest themselves of the passions and prejudices by which they are influenced. The imminent peril is that the heat of Parliament will be carried into the Cabinet, and hasty resolution be taken to defer the progress on the bill until another session, to the distraction of the country and immeasurable hurt of the Church.

The *Star* says the Lords have rushed upon certain consequences in defying the national will. The division of last night has revealed the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The *Telegraph* thinks the Lords have virtually settled the fate of the bill for this session. A new bill will be presented, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Church and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it. The country has reached a great crisis. The nature of the course which the Ministers should adopt admits of no doubt.

The *News* considers the country in the midst of a constitutional crisis. The Lords, in giving full swing to their reckless impulses, have rushed into collision with the Government. The duties and responsibilities of the situation should be weighed by the ministers with the calmness and confidence of men sure of ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the autumn session, will become a law with great speed. The Lords will not require the threat of the creation of new peers to lead them to assent to a more stringent measure. They certainly will not be allowed to oppose themselves a third time to the will of the nation. The country must decide whether an irresponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes and convictions constitutionally expressed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

They Are Serenaded at the Merchants' Hotel.

At 10 o'clock last night, Hon. Asa Packer, candidate for Governor, and Cyrus L. Pershing, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, were serenaded at the Merchants' Hotel by the Asa Packer Association. In response to repeated calls, Mr. Packer made his appearance, and spoke as follows:—

I thank you for this expression of your kindness, and for the honor you have done me in conveying to me in this manner your congratulations. I thank you for having designated me as your standard-bearer in the coming campaign. I can hardly give expression to my feelings in acknowledgment of the compliment paid me by the Asa Packer Club and the Democratic party, both here and in Harrisburg. It is deserving of my highest gratitude. I hope to be worthy of all the honor you bestow upon me. The efficiency of this club in the work begun and carried on thus far is deserving of great praise, and I trust you will continue the good work to the end of the campaign. I know you will, from the earnest manner in which you have entered upon it. I will endeavor upon my part to lead you, as you have placed me in the van, to victory. If we fail, it shall not be because of any neglect on my part. You will excuse me from making a speech, as it is no part of my vocation. There are those whose calling it is to talk; mine has been to work. I leave the talking to others, and will myself endeavor to do my share of the work. Thanking you for the kindness and friendship manifested in this greeting, I bid you good night.

There were calls for Judge Pershing, and, in response, that gentleman came forward and said:—

He did not propose to make a speech, but he desired merely to thank them for this demonstration. He had unexpectedly been placed in nomination for a position on the Supreme Bench of the State. To receive such a nomination was no ordinary honor, for the bench had been graced by a Coulter, a Tilghman, a Gibson, dead, and a Lowrie, Black, Lewis, and Woodward, living. The judiciary had been represented as the weakest of the several departments of Government, but the events of the past few years must have convinced any one that it was the most important branch of the Government. The people could not expect him to address them upon political topics. It has not been the custom in Pennsylvania for candidates to do so, and while he knew there was a disposition to drag politics on the bench, he did not propose to follow in this direction, and to be the first to introduce the new system into the campaign. It becomes those who are to be called to pass upon the lives, and liberty, and property of the citizen to bring to the discharge of that duty a mind devoid of political bias and prejudice.

In response to calls, Mr. Charles Buckalew next addressed the people.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'42 | MOON SETS....2 53
SUN SETS....7'25 | HIGH WATER....12 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 9
European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	July 13
Ocean	Southampton	New York	July 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 14
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	July 16

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Wesser	New York	Bremen	July 22
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Paraguay	New York	London	July 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 24
France	New York	Liverpool	July 24
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 22
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	July 24
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	July 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Ida, Horner, Barbados, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Rio Grande, Race, Gardiner, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Portland, do.
Schr Gertrude, Coalwell, Saco, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. T. Byrne, Robinson, Baltimore, S. W. Bacon.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, from Palermo via Gibraltar June 24, with fruit, etc., to S. Scattergood & Co.
Brig Isabella Bearman, Kennard, from New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Josie A. Devereaux, Clark, 6 days from Charleston, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr E. H. Bloxson, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Daniel Webster, Conway, from Lancsville, with stone.
Schr Alaska, Clark, from New York.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, from New York.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frobock, from Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 22—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Martha McConkey, with corn and oats to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Susan, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Thomas Craig, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Carrie May, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Theone, Hillmers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Ship Bazaar (not Lascar), Jellerson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.
Ship C. H. Southard, Ross, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Maggie Hammond, Willis, from Liverpool 18th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th ult. lat. 49, long. 15.
Barque Star of Hope, from Memel for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 46, long. 12.
Barque Confederation, Humphreys, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cette 2d inst.
Barque Hannah Morris, Morris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Barque Elgin, Healey, hence, at London 7th inst.
Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 7th inst.
Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence, at Falmouth 6th inst.
Barque Venedey, Muller, hence, at Dublin 6th inst.
Brig Ernestine, Knight, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.
Brig Scandia, Boikeli, hence for Dantzic, was spoken 18th inst. lat. 39, long. 72 20.
Brig Wenonah, from Wentworth, N. S., for Philadelphia, which put into St. John, N. B., leaky, resumed her voyage 19th inst., after repairing.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 19th inst.
Brig Hermes, Blackert, hence, was at Porto Cabello 2d inst., for New York.
Brig W. H. Parks, Dunham, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 20th inst.
Brig Hattie B., Daggett, from Waldboro for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 19th inst.
Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Salem 19th inst.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 9 days from Jacksonville, at New York 20th inst.
Schr Senator, Faulklin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Portsmouth 16th instant.
Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, hence, at Providence 19th instant.
Schrs Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th instant.
Schr W. B. McShain, Johnson, hence, at Richmond 19th instant.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 17th inst.
Schr M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cohasset Narrows 18th inst.
Schr Margaret, Fenton, hence, at Stonington 18th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr John A. Griffin, from Charleston, is hard aground on Tinicum bar. The captain arrived in the city yesterday afternoon to procure assistance to get her off.

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Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

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U. S. PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1869.—On the petition of JOSEPH P. McCORD, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th day of November, 1855, for an improvement in Policemen's Rattles.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 25th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL P. FISHER,

7 22 thf3t Commissioner of Patents.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1864s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	5,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,488 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 98	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

For weeks past we have been in the daily receipt of a melancholy budget of news from Spain. The revolution is an accomplished fact, Isabella II has no possible chance or hope of ever again wielding the sceptre, and there would seem to be a general acceptance, by the majority of the people, of the new constitution and of the peculiar form of government which it establishes. But the monarchical idea is still in abeyance. Serrano, who has fairly earned the highest position in the gift of his countrymen by the prominent and effective part which he has taken in the overthrow of the old *regime*, now presides over the destinies of the country, nominally as regent or monarch *pro tem.* Practically, however, he is simply the President of the Spanish republic, for, although the Cortes have adjourned, they have left behind them in Madrid a commission selected from among themselves, to whom they have entrusted a general supervision of affairs and a special watch upon the movements of the Regent. This state of things is calculated to satisfy neither party. The Republicans are not content with a republic under the name of a regency, with a full-blown king in prospective; the monarchists are anything but content with the promise of a king and the practical existence of a republic. Therefore, while the great majority of the people appear to be satisfied with the constitution and its fundamental provisions, the extremists on both sides are prompted by the uncertainties of the situation to resort to violent expedients for promoting their particular interests. Grand republican demonstrations are of frequent occurrence in the larger cities, and bands of adventurers who have espoused the cause of the different aspirants to the throne are hovering on the frontiers. And now we receive rumors that a plot of the most desperate and fiendish character has been brought to the light in the capital, embracing for its object the assassination of Serrano, the Regent, Prim, the leader of the Government party in the Cortes, and Rivero, the President of that body.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of these three men, and whatever form of government may be most acceptable to a majority of the people, it is clearly the duty of the present Government to crush this diabolical conspiracy with an iron hand. If the assassination of political adversaries be once inaugurated in Spain, the country will be given over to anarchy of the type which has so long prevailed in the Spanish-American republics, and her onward career will be brought to a summary stand-still. Political assassinations are the meanest, most cowardly, and most dastardly resorts of desperate and reckless demagogues, and when a country is once threatened with their inauguration, its fate for years is sealed. The true friends of Spain, and the most ardent devotees of a Spanish republic especially, would have good cause for despair if such a villanous scheme as this triple assassination, in whatever interest it might nominally be perpetrated, should succeed. The work of the revolution would be effectually undone by it for years, and anarchy would take the place of the comparative good order and security for person and property which have thus far prevailed.

There is but one way for Spain out of all her troubles, and that is the definite and final settlement of her government. If she is to become a monarchy in fact, as well as in name, let the decision be made, and the king enthroned, without any further delay. All the disappointed rivals for the crown will then be driven to the wall, and such of their adherents as may still be disposed to make trouble will do so with the odium and penalties of treason hanging over their heads. If, on the contrary, she is to assume the semblance, as well as the substance, of a republic, the sooner the empty mockery of a throne is hidden out of sight the better. At the time when the elections for the Constituent Cortes were held, a vast majority of the people were undeniably in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Months, however, have elapsed since then, and during these months the Spanish people have been shown that their existence as a nation, without a monarch at their head, is not only possible, but endurable. If the question were to be again submitted to a popular vote, the result would be involved in considerable doubt, with the chances between a monarchy and a republic almost evenly divided. In view of this fact, it would appear to be the duty of the *de facto* Government to again appeal to the people, and there could be no doubt that the voice of the majority would be accepted by the minority as the final settlement, for years to come, of the question which now shakes the country from the capital to the frontiers. Delays are always dangerous, and when a high-tempered and chivalrous people like those of Spain are involved in as much uncertainty and doubt as at present, the danger of delay is apt to be fraught with disaster.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

England is now passing through a revolution, the ultimate results of which cannot now be foretold, but which promises to accomplish radical changes in the well-worn system that still remains as a badge of the Norman conquest. Ever since the battle of Hastings, when the liberties of the British people were overturned by a band of Norman adventurers, there has been a struggle between the conquerors and the conquered. The heels of the Norman were fixed firmly on the neck of the Saxon, and the efforts of the latter to free himself make up the record of English history from William the Conqueror to Victoria. For a time the Norman ascendancy was undisputed, and the contest for freedom was carried on between the lords and the king. In the course of years, however, the common people began to be a power, but it is not until our day that they have seriously threatened to overturn the long-enduring vestiges of serfdom, and practically as well as theoretically take the administration of the entire powers of the government in their own hands. It has been tacitly consented on all sides that the House of Lords is a political nullity, an ornamental appendage, like the throne; and so long as it did not attempt to run counter to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives, it would probably have been permitted to exist for an indefinite period, until the absurdity of such a body in a free State should have impressed itself upon the average British mind. It now seems as if the time was near at hand when the House of Lords was to be swept away, with other incumbrances that are neither ornamental nor useful, and for the existence of which no good reason can be alleged. Indeed, the Lords may be said to have committed hari-kari, and if they are abolished it will practically be by their own act.

The Irish Church bill is the rock upon which they have split. By refusing to accede to this measure as it came from the House of Commons, they placed themselves in a peculiarly unpleasant predicament. They can scarcely consent to the original conditions of the measure and avoid bringing themselves into ridicule and contempt; whereas if they refuse, they are themselves seriously threatened with a deprivation of the hereditary privileges they have hitherto enjoyed, and of being placed politically on a level with all other citizens.

The Commons lost no time, when the Irish Church bill was returned to them with the disabling amendments of the Lords, and the Government achieved a decisive victory by the prompt rejection of all the encumbrances imposed by the other House. Last night the bill came up again in the Lords, and the cable despatches of this morning give us a full and interesting statement of the proceedings. Mr. Gladstone was accused of not having respectfully considered the amendments of the Lords, and there was a general flutter of indignation all around among the conservative peers. They then, with characteristic Tory obstinacy, refused to recede from the position they had assumed, and on a test motion to restore the preamble the Government was defeated by a vote of 95 to 173, a majority of 78.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone was received with cheers on entering, and Mr. Melbank asked the significant question whether it was competent for the House of Commons to demand an apology from the House of Peers for the language used by their lordships—insolent to the Premier and insulting to the dignity of the House of Commons. The Speaker decided that the House of Commons was not cognizant of what passed in the other house; but that such a query should be made is significant of the temper of the lower house, and it bodes no good for the peers.

All the influential newspapers, including the *Times*, unite in condemning the House of Lords in the most emphatic manner; and they are held directly responsible for any disturbances that may occur through their opposition to the plainly expressed will of the nation. It seems to be conceded that the fate of the Irish Church bill has been settled for this session, and we are given a significant rumor that Mr. Gladstone will withdraw it, and as soon as supplies have been voted will prorogue Parliament, in order to introduce the bill at the autumn session under circumstances which will cause the Lords to hesitate before they reject it. There seems to be scarcely any doubt that the ultimate result of this difficulty will be the downfall of the hereditary House of Lords, and its reconstruction on a different and more practical basis. Mr. Gladstone may accomplish his immediate object by packing the House with a batch of new peers; but the most statesmanlike course, considering the present popular feeling, would be to make a decisive movement against the House itself, and sweep away, at once and forever, this relic of feudalism.

MIDDIES TO THE RESCUE!

The greatest trouble at the watering places arises from the difficulty the young ladies experience in finding suitable partners at hops and balls. Every belle can dance. It is a part of her education, as indispensable as the art of thrumming on the piano, or the power of following the fashions through the mazes of the Grecian bend. Many of the beaux, on the other hand, are either ignorant of the Terpsichorean mysteries, or stubbornly averse to tripping the light fantastic toe. This amusement often grows insipid to the masters of Young America before they have emerged from their teens, while the girl of the period is naturally reluctant to surrender the opportunities afforded by the ball-room for forming desirable acquaintances and displaying her charms. It is, therefore, one of the most arduous tasks of the day to secure a sufficient supply of male participants in a city sociable or a sea-side hop. The visit of the Grey Reserves to Cape May has solved this important social problem, temporarily, for that important locality, and the charms of the season have been heightened to an amazing extent by the readiness of the valiant sons of Mars to do full duty as gallant knights in the saloons of the Stockton House, Congress Hall, and the Columbia House. But, alas! our soldiers are about to return to Philadelphia, and then chaos will come again! In this dilemma, why cannot Admiral Porter come to the rescue? He has in the Naval Academy at Annapolis the finest body of trained young male dancers in the country. They are as familiar with the movements involved in a skilful execution of quadrilles, polkas, mazourkas, and waltzes as with their drill; and it seems a sheer waste of raw material to confine the display of their rare talents to an occasional ball at Annapolis. It appears to be understood that when they go abroad on practice ships, they are expected to charm the belles of foreign lands with their superior skill. Why should they be less complaisant to the charming young ladies of their native land? A trip could be arranged, without much trouble or expense, by which the school could be transported during the summer along the coast, dividing its time between Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, and Newport. If Admiral Porter wants to be a future President, he has a glorious opportunity to win in advance the votes which are to be created when the woman's rights movement prevails. If he enrols the embryo midshipmen in the summer service of beauty and fashion, he will need no other claim to the sweet voices of the future female rulers of America.

THE KENWIGS AT LONG BRANCH.

It seems to be rather the fashion nowadays to decry or patronize Mr. Dickens. Mr. Justin McCarthy lately dealt the somewhat distinguished novelist a very genteel wipe, and he is but one of a large and growing class. Nevertheless, Dickens has written some things that will be remembered. Mr. Kenwigs, for example, may be considered very nearly immortal. The "Mill on the Floss" may, as Mr. McCarthy says, show a finer humor than the best of Dickens' books, but nothing short of the eternal smash predicted by the preachers can dethrone Kenwigs. He is the Prince of Vulgarians. His strength is in meekness. So long as a prototype of the collector of water rates exists, an individual who has a little money to leave to a large family of poor relations, so long is it probable a Kenwigs will be found to boast of the ale and oysters with which he has regaled the great man, and to threaten to disown his patron if he determines to spend his money as he pleases. To return to Kenwigs: who does not recollect that gentleman's mysterious but highly decorous proceedings on a certain interesting occasion? The fashion of enveloping the knocker or bell-pull of a house in a white kid glove when the lady of the mansion has made her bosom's lord peculiarly happy, may not be known outside of England, but it is one that appeals to the feminine heart everywhere. "As long as it's a boy, too," said Kenwigs, "I don't know but what I won't have it in the papers." One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. We all involuntarily strike hands with Kenwigs, and say that it certainly should have gone in the papers, as it no doubt did, although the historian has no more to say upon the subject. Then, in addition, we have the pleasurable excitement in Kenwigs' neighborhood; the rush of old ladies to the Presence; their praise of the doctor; their gracious recognition of Kenwigs as a man—all surely going to make up as grotesquely true a picture as was ever drawn.

And to see that Kenwigs is like the king, the phœnix, and the earth, that is to say, that he never dies, that he arises from his ashes, and that he endureth for ever—all that is necessary the reader should do is to throw his eagle glance towards Long Branch at the present moment. He will there behold an entire regiment of Kenwigses. The front door-knob of the Stetson House may not be covered with white kid, but for all that the house has the highest attraction it has ever had in its short but brilliant career. General Grant is there, and, as too often happens, the American public scarcely knows how to behave itself. Like Mrs. Kenwigs (our old friend's congenial helpmate), it is "playful," but, unlike that illustrious female, it is not "sewerely proper." We do not think enough attention, enough honor, can be paid the man who, under God, preserved this nation. All we can do but hints at what we feel we owe him, but at the same time we hate to see these honors paid snobbishly and with a want of dignity and decorum. Republican simplicity is one thing and want of tact and high breeding is another. We do not desire to see the knee in supplicance bent nor its pregnant hinges crooked before any man, but when we honor let it be as gentlemen. Holding this view, when we read of the performances of the committee of the whole assembled at the Stetson House to devise ways and means of showing the President the rather limited collection of Long Branch lions, we were forced to admit painfully that its members were as like the original Kenwigs as ever was. When these well-meaning individuals convened outside the General's parlor, and there voted means and supplies, the likeness became startling. "As long as it's the President we've got," said the committee, "we don't know but what we won't give him a ball"—the analogy is perfect. Now we want to know why these arrangements could not have been made without the whole country being advised of them, and, beyond all, without the distinguished guest being taken into the conference? The President's intention of visiting Long Branch was known days ago. It is not pleasant (at least we imagine it is not, for we have never had the hard luck to be placed in such a predicament), but it certainly cannot be a pleasant thing, upon going out to dine, to hear your host and hostess, in whispered conversation, on the landing outside the drawing-room, complaining that the wine was so dear or wondering if there will be ice-cream and jelly enough. Yet in just such a plight did the poor President find himself at Mr. Kenwigs' house.

But we presume the ball will go on. After this, scathing rebuke the directors would doubtless back out if they could, but it is now too late. It will go on, and, having by that time recovered their dashed spirits, the Kenwigs will parade around the room with their thumbs in the armholes of their waistcoats, saying:—"When we behold this man as has stood in the batteries' fire and rode a horse-back through the Wilderness; when we behold him a dancing the polka in plain clothes, and not a putting on no airs, but eating the good things as we have paid for with no end of money, it is a sight at which 'Evans hisself looks down."

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN.

Our citizens have recently witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two reckless villains, Robert M. Lee and Vincent Mooney by name, being turned loose upon the community by reason of John A. Hurley, a Democratic alderman of the Sixth ward, entering bail for their appearance when wanted. Mooney has twice failed to present himself, and now the model Alderman, who was solely responsible for their being set at liberty, is writhing and squirming under the prospective forfeiture of the recognizance. Lee, however, for some unaccountable reason, put in an appearance yesterday afternoon, and then another remarkable spectacle was presented, that of a demand by his counsel that his own bond be accepted as security for his future appearance. Alderman Hurley doubtless desired to retire from the business of bailing such desperadoes, having had a surfeit of it in the case of Mooney, but Alderman Kerr, we are happy to state, refused to lend his official sanction to such an unblushing attempt at cheating justice. The course of Alderman Hurley, a man who is charged under oath with the duty of preserving the public peace and the lives and property of the people, in going bail for a notorious rascal who has twice been an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary and once of the Illinois State Prison, cannot be condemned in terms of too great severity. He has proven himself unfit to hold any position of honor, trust, or profit in this, or any other respectable and law-abiding community. The fact that he is a Democrat has nothing whatever to do with the case, and has not in any degree prompted what we have written. If a Republican alderman had been guilty of a similar course, he would have merited and received an equal condemnation.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* makes the following comparison between the candidates for the Governorship of Pennsylvania:—

"Mr. Packer is an energetic, experienced, and practical business man, who, commencing with little or nothing, has raised himself by his ability into the position of one of the greatest capitalists of the country. The success with which he has managed his own business affairs affords good evidence of his fitness to take charge of those of Pennsylvania. Who and what is Geary? One of the smallest and most incompetent politicians who, by the vicissitudes of human events and by the workings of our democratic institutions, was ever elected to a high place. Like a miserable scum, he has come to the surface of our politics. When Governor of Kansas he showed how illiterate he was by plagiarizing his Thanksgiving Proclamation from a well-known writer, thus exposing himself and his party to laughter and ridicule. He is a weak, vain man, with not a tithe of the brains or political sagacity of Packer But the contest in Pennsylvania cannot be degraded into a mere personal one, although from that the Democrats would have every advantage. Great and momentous political questions are to be decided that will involve the welfare of the country for years to come. It is but of little consequence whether Packer is rich, old and infirm, or whether Geary is an illiterate and miserable demagogue, compared to the issue of whether the old Keystone State will give her assent to that party and that policy which, under the lead of the radicals, propose to subvert our institutions, and establish a consolidated despotism in their place."

THE NEW THEATRE AND THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

We publish below a communication in relation to the proposed new theatre on the site of the Academy of Fine Arts, and we are able to lay before our readers the following information in regard to the subject. The lot and building of the Academy of the Academy of Fine Arts has been purchased for the sum of $140,000. The lot has a front of 58 feet and a depth of 180 feet. The present walls of the Academy will be used, and it is intended to make the most elegant and commodious theatre in the city, capable of holding from 1800 to 2300 people. A handsome front will be erected upon Chesnut street, with a wide entrance hall in the middle, and handsome stores on either side of it. Above there will be a fine concert room, the rental of which, with the stores, will bring in a considerable income independently of the receipts of the theatre. There is certainly room for such a theatre as this is proposed to be, and if it is well managed, it ought to be a profitable investment as well as a handsome ornament to the city.

The following is the communication referred to:—

Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

Having noticed in your article of last evening on "The New Chesnut Street Theatre" a reference to an advertisement which lately appeared in several of the city papers, we would state in regard to it that, thinking it bore on its face the obvious marks of forgery, we determined to pass it by in silence. But as its artful wording seems to have deceived the community, we pronounce it entirely unauthorized and destitute of truth. It is intended to erect on the site of the Academy of the Fine Arts a theatre in every respect first-class, which we hope will not be *two years* in establishing itself in the favor of the city, to which we hope to make it an ornament and an attraction. Believing that our enterprise will meet with the approval of our fellow-citizens as soon as we are enabled to lay it before them, we beg their indulgence till that time, with the assurance that we shall bring it to their notice through other channels than anonymous advertisements or malicious rumors. Respectfully,

THE PURCHASERS OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
Philadelphia, July 22.

In this connection we would remark that we understand the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts propose to suspend the operations of that institution for two years, and they anticipate that by that time the necessity for an Academy will be felt so severely that they will be entreated to commence operations again on any terms. They need not wait so long, however, as the clamor for a new Academy has begun already, and we hope that there will be no more delay than is absolutely necessary in giving us one. We are not sorry that the old building has been sold, and that the directors have concluded that it is best for them to suspend business. The dissatisfaction with the institution under its present organization is wide spread, and there is now an excellent opportunity to do away with the superannuated ideas that have clung around the present building, and to make a fresh start with some hope of success. So long as the Academy of Fine Arts exists under its old organization it stands directly in the road of something better; and it is best that it should be swept out of existence. The collection of works of art will make an excellent nucleus for a new Academy; and if the matter is prosecuted with energy and enlightened enterprise, there is probably enough wealth and art culture in Philadelphia to endow a genuine Academy of the Fine Arts in the most liberal manner. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished; and a thoroughly organized art school in this city will give an impetus to the study of art throughout the whole country, and bring about results that can only be dimly estimated at the present time.

The New York *World* this morning says:—"Ex-Senator Buckalew's pocket was picked of $200 by a radical attendant at the Harrisburg Convention.

—A really curious piece of musical patchwork will be the Grand Requiem now being written at the proposal of Verdi by no less than thirteen composers, as a monument to the memory of Rossini. The performance of this work is not to take more than one hour and a half, thus allowing about seven minutes to each composer. No restriction of key or time is laid on any one of them beyond the obligation of beginning and ending in the initial key. The following are the names of the contributors to this strange work, which is expected to be terminated on the 15th of September:—Bazzala, Bazzini, Pedrotti, Cagnonia, Ricci, Nini, Boucheron, Coccia, Gaspari, Platanci, Petrella, Mabellini, and Verdi.

Foreign Items.

—The accounts of the Peabody fund have lately been published, and it is evident that the donor's intentions are being carried out faithfully, and the expenditure regulated with care and economy. But there is one way in which the charity may ruin its purpose; and while this contingency is clearly perceived, it seems very difficult to guard against it. It has been found that buildings such as those now being erected do not benefit the class for which they were intended, but are occupied by artisans who can afford to pay a higher rent, and who previously lived comfortably enough elsewhere, giving a shilling more for rooms perhaps not quite so good. In this way, we are afraid, the charity is diverted for the benefit of people for whom it was never intended. But the difficulty of the trust does not only lie in the above fact, but in its converse. To exclude is easy enough, but the problem is how to persuade those dwellers among the tombs, the inhabitants of cellars and attics, to come forth and live cleanly and comfortably, and at the same time, as they necessarily must, to submit to some control. They prefer to dwell by families in the dirt and independence of the miserable dens they call their homes, and have the same aversion to the surveillance of a model lodging house that wild creatures lurking in a swampy forest have to the sunlight of an open country. They prefer huddling together on damp earth to living in rooms they are obliged to keep clean, and broken victuals whenever they can get them to good meals cooked for them at stated hours. It is not easy to say how they are to be got at, but this is certain, that wretchedness and filth mean vice and crime, and although it may be much easier and more respectable to fill the Peabody buildings with artisans and mechanics, the trustees are bound to look for their tenants in crowded courts and alleys rather than merely to transplant a certain number of sufficiently thriving families.

—The reported determination of the Prussian Government not to renew the convention with Russia for the extradition of political offenders has given rise to much hostile comment in the Russian press. This famous convention, which created so much indignation in Europe in 1863, has repeatedly been made the subject of interpellations from Liberal deputies in the Prussian Chamber, and it is now generally understood that when the period for which it was made expires, which will be in a few months, Count Bismark will allow it to lapse altogether. The Russian papers point out that this is one of the many disadvantages for Russia created by the events of 1866; and that the independent tone which has since then been assumed by the Berlin Cabinet, and especially by Count Bismark, shows that Prussia, instead of being a sure ally, as formerly, may now become on occasion even a formidable enemy. They add that the convention is one of the most important guarantees of the preservation of peace in Poland, and accordingly urge their Government at once to open negotiations for its renewal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 2§

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuthôm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 628 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally 12 4 tu th f s§

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department by McManus & O'Rourk for a contract to pave CHURCH Street, from PENN Street to TACONY Road, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will attend, AUGUST 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, the following persons having signed a contract for the same:—
B. Rowland, Jr., & Bro.; Stone, Garseed & Stone; John McGovern; William McKelvey; Hannah H. Williamson; S. P. Faunce; J. Cooper; E. S. Castor; J. Linehan; R. Lewis; E. V. O'Neil; R. Wilson; James Dungan; J. McMullen; C. T. Ayre; J. W. Brown; E. Ayre; H. M. Hunter; J. Clabby; J. J. Bray; J. Hodgeson; L. Mabery; R. Caress; S. Gorton; M. McConnell; E. Bromley; A. K. Hubbs; C. Shields Est.; W. Gilmour; N. Breslen; E. Crossen; B. Coyle; R. Waters; J. Tolbert; C. H. Shaw; T. L. Vanhorn; T. Harris; C. Harris; E. C. Shaw; J. McCormick; O. C. Phillip; J. Quinn; A. McCormick; P. T. Buckes; P. McAvoy. 7 21 2t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.
7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 306 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Treasurer.
Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 11t

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 21 WAREROOMS, No. 919 ARCH Street.

CLOTHING.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
PEOPLE
OUT OF TOWN!

A voice from the ocean
Comes up to the town,
"Ho! folks in the city!
You'd better come down!

"Come down and be merry,
Come down, for it's grand,
How we're frisking about
In the surf and the sand!"

See the thousands and thousands
Of folks at the shore,
But there's room in abundance
For some thousands more.

Why look ye so happy,
Ye jolly folks all?
"WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING
AT GREAT BROWN HALL."

That's enough to make a man
HAPPY,
Whether he goes to the sea side, or stays at
HOME.

To be happy, either at home or abroad,
BUY SUMMER CLOTHING
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PEREMPTORY SALE AUGUST 27.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
AND
POINTED STONE MANSION,
STONE CARRIAGE HOUSE, BARN, ETC. ETC.,
CORNER OF OAK LANE AND JENKINTOWN ROAD.
This place is only seven miles from the city, near Oak Lane Station, contains 8 acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees, and is well-known as one of the most elegant residences near Philadelphia. Terms Cash.
Billiard Table, Pictures by foreign masters, etc., at Private Sale.
Photograph and all particulars in catalogue at
M. THOMAS & SON', Auctioneers,
7 22 thsm3t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and After Monday,
JULY 5,
WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
AT 5 P. M.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
3 11 thm§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business or high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law.
7 14 164p

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

AGRICULTURAL.

TURNIP SEEDS—CROP 1869—GROWN by us from pure stock and warranted.
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
7 22 3t] Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Seed Warehouse.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
5 24 Delanco, N. J.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1869.

The opportunities for

Pomological Suicide

which the green fruiterers who ply their trade on the Broadway curbstones provide, are being freely made use of, and cholera morbus must be expected to be on the increase until the green fruit shall have become mellow. This will not be for some weeks, and consequently the cholera morbus people will have it all their own way until then. They have the matter in their own hands. Both the cholera and yellow fever seem kindly disposed towards the city this year. Hitherto they have tapped but lightly at our doors, and have not insisted upon coming in and making themselves at home. We are fervently hoping that the season has gone by for cholera to slay its thousands and yellow fever its tens of thousands. The Board of Health, to be sure, are doing all in their power to lay the city subject to an epidemic. The streets in certain quarters are choked up with garbage, and wherever the tenement-house element prevails, there do you find also the elements of contagious disease. But although the weather of the past few days has been eminently favorable to contagion, the deaths—even of infants from cholera infantum—have been few, and less than the usual percentage of funerals have visited the cemeteries and burial grounds.

City Hall Park

is going to be reclaimed. The greater portion of it is at present an arid-looking plain fenced in by iron rails, around which are posted the venders of penny songs, ice-cream one cent a glass and two spoons at that, solferino-colored lemonade, Washington pies, cholera-producing-warranted waffles, oyster soup, seaweed tobacco, and other delicacies. 'Ropers-in, bummers, loafers, and the dregs from gambling-hells infest it by day, and abominable creatures a shade lower than all these convert it into a silent, furtive pandemonium at night. Let such disport themselves while they can, for the end of these things is at hand. Simultaneously with the commencement of the new post office, an effort is to be made to reclaim the City Hall Park. The long-contemplated *plaza* is to be built. Decent brick is to pave the parched and colorless area that now extends south of the old City Hall, and handsome plats of green, fringed with flower-borders, are to interstice the space between the old and the new buildings. All trees of respectable growth are to be retained, and the idea is to make the at present demoralized City Hall Park one of the most beautiful and useful spots in the city. Of course, Mayor Hall will be permitted to fire off cannon there whenever any of his friends go yachting, or any other event of national importance occurs.

A Frightened Editor.

Yesterday afternoon, as one of the assistant editors connected with one of the smaller journals of the city was placidly eating his dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel—the journalist in question has a small private fortune, and therefrom, and not from his salary, defrays the expenses of these palatial repasts—he was suddenly paralyzed by beholding fixed upon him the eyes of an immense woman sitting opposite. The immense woman was a blonde, florid in feature, with broad, blue, beaming eyes, and a profusion of fine brown hair cut short, and owing its delicate golden glints to the profane touch of no aureated mixture. Warm as the weather was, she wore a tight-fitting velvet dress, which set off her symmetrically rounded flesh to the best advantage. The journalist in question is a small man, a weak man, a nervous man. Consequently he may be excused for choking over his soup, and catching his breath at the *soupcon* that the voluminously-fashioned Germanesque beauty opposite him boded him no good with her fixed look. It suddenly occurred to him that in the journal he represented he had penned unnumbered editorials reflecting bitterly upon one Madame Anneke, the living image of this velvet-robed Amazon. To swallow another mouthful of dinner under these circumstances was impossible. In vain he tried to "bolt" that plate of soup, in vain addressed himself to the fish, or essayed to disport his palate among the ocean of edibles that lay spread out before him. Digestion and appetite had dissolved partnership, and he was just about to rise and precipitately retreat, when the lips of the female opened, and from them issued these remarkable words, in the most nasal of Yankee drawls:—

"Blest if that ain't our old neighbor Sam ——. Haeow der dew, Sam?" and a stalwart arm was stretched across the crowded table.

Sam had the presence of mind to retain his seat and accept the proffered hand. Recognition came to him finally, and in the broad, jolly features he had taken for Madame Anneke's, he discovered those of an old flame of his whom he had not seen for many years, and whom a change for the better, in circumstances, had helped to make a lady of, and removed from her native home in Massachusetts. The fright was salutary to the journalist, however. The ady's resemblence to the famous Madame Anneke is wonderfully striking; and henceforth he will abuse that lady no more in his newspaper.

Dramatic Memoranda.

The report that Barney Williams and wife are soon going to San Francisco, and thence probably to Australia, is true. Barney, I think—not that my opinion is of any moment, however—is foolish for doing so. He lives elegantly at Bath; his household, consisting of his wife, his child (a lovely little girl), his mother and himself, and six or seven servants. He has a fortune of nearly half a million of dollars, and is surrounded by everything calculated to make a man happy—even though the man be an Irishman. The fact is, however, he wishes to make the "nearly half a million" quite that amount, and so compete with his professional brother, William Wheatley, who lives in elegant widowerhood at Coney Island, and, with the babble of green old age, deals extensively in reminiscences of the *Black Crook*.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable*, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA *in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest cheekers, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES' STORES', under Continental.

THE OCEAN HOUSE is a First-class Hotel; in fact, the best at Cape May. Be sure and stop there.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.

☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*

60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BURK—CLIFFORD.—On the 14th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. P. F. Sullivan, Mr. JAMES F. BURK to Miss MAGGIE CLIFFORD, both of Philadelphia.

FUNK—STINE.—July 20, 1869, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of the Frankford M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY FUNK, of Bridesburg, to Miss ANNA ELIZA STINE, recently of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, the 20th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of John Allison, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Gliding Star Temple, No. 19, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 138 Grape street, Manayunk, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to St. David's Church.

BYRNE.—On the 19th instant, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Michael A. Byrne, and the youngest daughter of Thomas and Jane Kane, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 441 Magnolia, below Noble street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

ENTRIKEN.—Suddenly, at Willistown, on the 20th instant, THOMAS ENTRIKIN, late of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Willistown Baptist Church. The 8 o'clock train via Pennsylvania Railroad will convey the friends to the West Chester Intersection.

HART.—This morning, of cholera infantum, HARRY WILLCOX, son of William B. and Hattie W. Hart, aged 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1811 North Thirteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sunday, the 25th inst.

McGOWAN.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, JOHN McGOWAN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Point road, near Bridesburg, on Friday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MYERS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. LOUISA MYERS, relict of the late Jacob Myers, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mary Norris, No. 1128 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

PEDRICK.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Captain SILAS PEDRICK, aged 72 years.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3306 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. *

REDSTREAKE.—On the 21st instant, ELIZA STILLEY REDSTREAKE, wife of the late John Redstreake, and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Stilley, of Oak Hill, Delaware.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 517 Federal street, on First-day (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited.

SHEARD.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, JOHN BROMLEY SHEARD, of Horsham, Montgomery county, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Marble Hall Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Fort Washington Station to meet the 7·45 A. M. train from Berks Street Station, N. P. R. R.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Thursday morning, the 22d instant, JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, in the 84th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES. JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market. At H. DIXON'S,
7 14 9t* No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marsellies, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 6 6 thstu6t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS

AT

LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

GENUINE AND PURE.

French White Preserving Brandy,

Imported direct, and for sale by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A MODERN HOUSE in Mount Holly, N. J. It has *all* the conveniences of a city residence. Address C. WILLIS,
7 21 3t* Mount Holly, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE LOT 506 COMMERCE Street, 18 feet by 70. Apply at No. 504 COMMERCE Street, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 1t*

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 11 2m*

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direc of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the sea

Persons wishing to engage rooms will appl t

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 22 30t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE.
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

(Next door to United States Hotel).

CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTIUCT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
5 4 thsturp E. S. EARLEY.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 8 rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.

Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170. WILLIAM LEROH.
5 25 2m

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

NOTICE!

FROM THE 6th OF JULY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

7 1 thstu10trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu1

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
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VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The most popular rout to

Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Manch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,

And all points in the

LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.

COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,

Are the specialties of this route.

Through Trains leave the Depot,

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ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agents.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

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Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3·00
Excursion Tickets..... 4·50

W. H. GATZMER,
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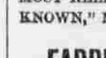

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire..... $3·25
Children; " " ..... 1·75
Servants " " ..... 1·50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. B. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 9 and 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 23 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 28 3m*

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
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6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. H 19 *

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 8 6m

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

From a paper on the "Ascent of Monte Rosa," by J. M. Hart, we make these extracts:—

Alpine travellers and readers of Alpine travels are familiar with Chamounix and its mountain glories, Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, the Jardin Vert, the Brevent. Equally well known to them is the Oberland, with its queenly Jungfrau, its enchanting valley of Interlaken, its beautiful panorama from the Rigi Kulm. But there is an Alpine valley grander than that of Chamounix, more striking in its diversified beauty than any in the Oberland. I allude to the Zermatt Thal. Of late years, the tide of public favor has been setting in strongly towards this secluded nest in the High Alps; the Alpine Club have explored and re-explored every peak and pass in and around it, and books of travel are full of its praise. For all that Zermatt will, I trust, ever remain what it has been hitherto—a quiet haunt for genuine lovers of Alpine scenery, unfrequented by the herd of hill and glacier grazers that devour Switzerland in a fortnight. The position of Zermatt favors this comparative isolation. It stands at the head of a long narrow valley, a *cul de sac*, which has no outlets at the south except over the St. Theodule pass into Italy. This pass is not dangerous, but it is quite high, always covered with snow, and more or less fatiguing to even good walkers. Nor is there any lateral outlet into the adjacent valleys of Saas on the east and Evolena on the west; unless, indeed, the traveller is minded to attempt such passages as the Weiss Thor, the Adler, the Alphubel, or the Col d'Herins—all *grandes courses* of great height and danger, and also of wild beauty. The ordinary *voyageur*, therefore, who travels more for pleasure than adventure, is obliged to conclude his Zermatt trip by retracing his steps down the valley to the Rhone at Visp. Thus isolated, Zermatt stands peerless in beauty among the great Alpine valleys. It offers no one peak that is quite so high as the dome of Mont Blanc, with its 15,800 feet of elevation; but it has the Monte Rosa, 15,200, the Mischabelhorner, 15,000, the Lyskamm, the Twins, and the Breithorn nearly as high, the Matterhorn, 14,800, the Weisshorn within a fraction of 15,000. And what mountains they are, too! The Hochste Spitze of the Monte Rosa affords the daring climber a panoramic view surpassing any to be had from the *dos d'ane* of the Mont Blanc; the Breithorn displays a dazzling wall of snow that outshines the Jungfrau; the Matterhorn, boldly thrusting its precipitous pile of rock for thousands of feet into the sky, is the Titan of the Alps; while the Weisshorn, pronounced by Ruskin to be the perfection of mountain configuration, may be named the Apollo.

For the venturesome traveller Zermatt is rich in attractions, chief among which is the ascent of the Monte Rosa. I have already stated that the view from the summit surpasses that from Mont Blanc; I may add that the ascent is more dangerous. For a long while Mont Blanc was looked upon with reverential dread by admirers of Albert Smith, who failed himself to reach the summit, and the Chamounix guides found pecuniary profit in exaggerating the danger, and thus forcing visitors to take four guides where one would suffice. Thanks to the enterprise and pluck of the Alpine Club, this delusion has been cured, and the ascent of Mont Blanc is now regarded as anything but an extraordinary feat.

The following is a description of a sunrise as seen from Monte Rosa:—

Towards 5 o'clock we were fairly out at sea on the great Gorner Glacier. The ice was delightfully hard and crisp, and the sharp-headed nails in our shoes "bit" into it as though they were patent creepers. The night had imperceptibly given way to the loveliest dawn, and the stars died out one by one, but the tall snow mountains still remained of a ghostly ashen color. It was almost oppressive—the sky overhead full of warm light, and in front these huge spectral snow-wreaths of the Lyskamm and the Breithorn. Not a breath of air was stirring, not a sound was to be heard except the crunching of the ice under foot. Suddenly Peter Taugwald uttered a low exclamation, and pointed with his alpen-stock to the Hochste Spitze that towered on our left. Sure enough, the dull brown rocks on the summit were just tinged with the first rays of the rising sun.

We all felt what was coming, and involuntarily paused. The entire western side of the Monte Rosa—the one turned towards us—rested in deep shadow. As the sun crept slowly up, its rays glanced from summit to summit, falling full upon the Matterhorn far away to the right. The shadow of the Monte Rosa rested upon the Lyskamm, while the latter projected a long cone of darkish green upon the twins. The Breithorn still retained its ashy hue. All at once, in the twinkling of an eye, the sun turned the corner of the Twins and shot a single broad ray of light across the entire face of the Breithorn, flushing it to a light orange. From moment to moment the color on the snow-wreaths grew warmer and warmer, while the most exquisite hues of apple-green and violet played about the summits. For upwards of thirty minutes this indescribable play of colors lasted, until the more delicate tints faded slowly away in the garish glow of the summer day. Never have I witnessed a spectacle more impressively beautiful than this sunrise.

The tints themselves, the shifting of the shadows, the sudden bursts of light, everything combined to create a scene of overpowering beauty. Let the reader imagine himself standing on one of the grandest glaciers in the Alps, at the very base of a festooned wall of snow thousands of feet high and stretching away for miles on either side; and then let him imagine these gigantic snow-wreaths throwing the most fantastic shadows upon each other and colored with the most exquisite tints. Such is a sunrise on the Gorner Glacier.

It is a mistake to consider sunrise as merely an inverted sunset. In the Alps, at least, the whole coloring is different. In place of the purple, crimson, and yellow hues of the afternoon, we find colder tints, violet, pale green, and grey. Without presuming to offer a scientific explanation of the difference, I think it may be owing to the variance in temperature. When the sun sets, his rays fall upon an atmosphere charged with heat. During the night the surface-water upon the glacier and the half-melted snows of the *neve* congeal, so that the sun rises upon an atmosphere that is near the freezing point. I am confirmed in this belief by the circumstance that our sunsets in midwinter very often present these same tints though less prominently.

From "Old Times in Virginia, and a Few Parallels," by W. C. Elam, we take the following about witchcraft in the "Old Dominion:"—

Old Virginia has self-complacently held herself guiltless of those crimes and follies which she has attributed to New England. When a Virginian is in his most unwholesome frame of mind against the "Yankees," he is apt to refer, in terms either derisive or denunciatory, to the New England trials and executions for witchcraft. In vain have the descendants of the Puritans endeavored to palliate the errors of their ancestors, by proving the witchcraft delusion to have been rather the malady of the age than the crime of the individuals who labored under it. The Virginian was not to be propitiated nor silenced by any such process of confession and avoidance. *His* forefathers had escaped the contagion, and he triumphed in the boast, too easily credited, that the "sacred soil of Old Virginia" had never been desecrated by a trial for witchcraft.

Yet this boast is not warranted by facts; for the records are extant which prove beyond a cavil that Virginia has, in at least one instance, tried a woman for witchcraft—the victim being a negress, though only incidentally indicated as such in the account from which I derive my information. Without further preface, I shall relate her story, confining myself strictly to matter of record.

Grace Sherwood was the romantic name of the witch in this case, and Princess Anne county was the locality. The complaint was originally brought against Grace by Luke Hill and his wife, on a mere suspicion, and all the proceedings were in the County Court in the years 1705 and 1706. The first entry made in the matter was as follows:—

"*Princess Anne, ss.*

At a Court held ye: 3d of Janry: 1705 present: Mr. Bena: Burro, Collo: Moseley, Mr. John Cornick, Capt: Bancock, Capt: Chapman, JUSTICES.

Whereas Luke Hill & uxor somd Grace Sherwood to this Court in suspetion of witchcraft & she failing to appear it is therefore ordr. yt: attachmt. to ye: Sherr do Issue to attach her body to ansr. ye: sd: som next Court."

Accordingly, in "ffebry" following, the Court debated the matter very fully before proceeding to examine Grace, and finally ordered that Luke Hill should pay all costs and charges of the complaint, and that said Grace should be at the next Court to be searched by a jury of women; for it appears that the "suspetion" was chiefly grounded upon certain alleged differences between the accused and other women. In March, therefore, Grace appeared and consented to be privily examined by twelve women, who were empanelled as a jury and sworn. Having completed their inspection, they reported a verdict in the following words, to wit:—

"We of ye. Jury have sercath: Grace Sherwood, and have found two things like *titts* with several other spotts—Eliza Barnes, forewoman Sarah Norris, Margt. Watkins, Hannah Dennis, Sarah Goodyard, Mary Burgess, Sarah Sergeont, Winiford Davis, Ursula Henly, Ann Bridgts. Exable Waplies—Mary Cotle."

Upon this the matter was presented to the Attorney-General of Virginia, who solemnly laid it before the then Governor in Council. Before this high tribunal the charge appeared too general and indefinite, and the County Court of Princess Anne was instructed, if it saw fit, to have Grace Sherwood examined *de novo*. The court did see fit, and she was arrested by the sheriff and required to give good bail for her appearance at next term. Meanwhile, the sheriff, assisted by the constable of the precinct, was ordered to search Grace's house and all suspicious places adjacent thereto, "for all images and such like things." But it seems that this inquisition was wholly bootless.

A new difficulty in the case now arose. The women of the vicinage, either through modesty, or fear of the supposed witch, or for other good and sufficient reasons, utterly refused to serve on the jury required. In vain the sheriff summoned, and, by turns, implored and entreated. They were inexorable. There seemed to be a perfect conspiracy of the fair sex in that region not to go to Court for any purpose. When the Court, in June, had a number of the absentees summoned for contempt, they still kept away, although threatened with the utmost severity of the law. In fine, it was as clear a defeat on the side of the Court as can be found anywhere in the annals of the wars of the sexes; for in July, 1706, the Court was obliged to content itself with an examination by only "ffive antient weamen."

Previous to this second examination, however, Grace Sherwood, on July the 5th, consented to be tried in the water "by ducking," but the day being rainy, the Court graciously postponed the trial on account of "her health," as that body alleged, though obviously for its own comfort and convenience. At length, on the 10th of July, that being a beautiful day for the purpose, the court and its officers, the "ffive antient weamen," and any number of other spectators, accompanied the accused, through what was then "John Harper's plantation," to a sparkling little inlet making up from Lynhaven bay. There the sheriff performed the order, which was to "*but*" her into the "*debth*." And there, though bound, she swam, as we are told, "contrary to custom, and ye: Judgts. of all the spectators," which was certainly a very foolish and terrible thing on her part, when by quietly sinking to the bottom of the "debth" she would have confuted her accusers and confirmed her innocence.

But those "ffive antient weamen" (query: were they members of the court?) were not done with Grace yet. They had searched her before the "ducking," and now they had to examine her again. The result of both investigations is recorded as follows:—

"ffive antient weamen have declared on oath yt. she is not like yur: nor noe other woman yt. they know of having two things like titts on her of a Black coller being blacker yn: ye: rest of her body."

Which last statement raises a suspicion that poor Grace Sherwood was at least a mulatto of the despised "free nigger" order, if not a negress. The court then, weighing all the circumstances, ordered the sheriff to "take ye: sd: Grace (another proof of her race) into his custody and to comit her body to ye: common Joal of this County their to secure her by irons or otherwise to be brought to a ffuture tryall there."

What was Grace's ultimate fate is involved in mystery, for there is extant no further record of her. What I have told is authentic, being derived from a certified copy of the original records of Princess Anne county, where they are, no doubt, yet preserved. The place where Grace Sherwood was ducked, in Lynhaven bay, is still known as "Witch's Duck."

As a fitting pendant to what I have narrated in illustration of the ancient superstition in Virginia, I may add the following proof of its more modern existence in the Commonwealth. A poor white, named Marsh, living in 1838 near Abingdon, was afflicted with scrofula, which he imagined to be the result of the black arts of a reputed wizard in the neighborhood named Yates. He insisted that Yates could and should cure him, and Yates accordingly exhausted all his skill upon the disease, but in vain. The sufferer, growing impatient and desperate, then resolved to heal himself by killing his physician—no bad plan, in some cases, it must be admitted. To this end he sketched a figure upon a tree to represent Yates, and at this he fired repeatedly with silver bullets. Provokingly enough, Yates obstinately refused to die of the mortal wounds inflicted upon his proxy, and so Marsh, loading his musket with two silver bullets ("to make assurance double sure"), fired both into the back of Yates' neck on the first opportunity. Yates, still obstinate, recovered, and Marsh went to the penitentiary. It is to be regretted that the results of the experiment upon the scrofula itself are unrecorded, and thus lost to science.

"HARPER'S."

From Turner, Brothers & Co. we have received the August number of "Harper's Magazine," from which we quote the following paper on "Slavery in Palaces:"—

The old Latin adage, "*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*" (times change, and we change with them), applies to all the world excepting the royal palaces of Spain; for the same slavish ceremonial to which so many bright young princesses were sacrificed during the three centuries preceding our own has held in thraldom the unfortunate dwellers of the Escorial up to the day when the fatuous folly of the weak, if not positively vile, Isabella Segunda opened the gates of the royal palace in Madrid to a deluge which swept away crown, courtiers, and ceremony into, it is to be hoped, an irrecoverable past.

There are few stories more sadly interesting than that of the wife of Charles II of Spain, Marie Louise, daughter of the Duc d'Orleans, niece of Louis XIV, and granddaughter of Charles I of England, a fair and amiable girl, forced to marry a man she had never seen, but whom she knew only too well as most repulsive in appearance, with mental faculties little above idiocy. Marie Louise had been educated at the court of her uncle, Louis XIV, when it was the gayest and most brilliant in Europe, years before Madame de Maintenon and the priests had cast a superstitious gloom over its splendor and its vice. Her aspect is described as mild, her mien graceful; she was a good musician and composed operas: her eyes were black, her eyebrows gracefully arched, her lips remarkably rosy, her hair profuse, and of a dark chesnut.

But, like all the unhappy princesses of France doomed to marry Spanish kings, she regarded her destiny with dread and aversion. Transferred from the gay Court and brilliant intellectual life of France, these young creatures were killed off fast by the sombre dullness, monotony, and iron etiquette of the palaces of Spain. None of the queens of Spain were long-lived. Philip II used up four in his lifetime.

Marie Louise made more than one pathetic appeal to her royal uncle to be saved from such a fate, but all in vain. She was married by proxy at Fontainebleau, and escorted to the Spanish frontier, where the sad-hearted bride was delivered over to the tender mercies of the Duchess de Terra Nueva, her Camarera Mayor, and the Marquis de Astorgas, her Mayordomo.

A female familiar of the Inquisition could not wear a more repulsive face than that of the Duchess. She was a bronze incarnation of Spanish rigidity and gravity. Not a step in her gait, not a movement in head or hand, which was not performed with the regularity and stiffness of a machine. She was lean, colorless, long-faced, and wrinkled; her eyes small, black, and sharp. Her "*quiero*" and "*no lo quiero*" made people tremble; and she was generally insupportable to her equals, haughty and dignified to her sovereign, but, nevertheless, tolerably gentle to her inferiors. She was penetrating in observation, ready of wit, and inflexible in decision. She would spare no extremities of violence to serve her interest or revenge, and had a cousin of her own assassinated because he contested her right to an estate.

Marie Louise took leave at the Bidassoa of most of her French female attendants, who adored her, and knelt and kissed her hand with tears, which were answered with tears in the eyes of their mistress. Immediately on crossing the frontier, visages grew longer and life fearful. On setting foot in Spain she travelled partly on horseback and partly by coach; when she rode it was by the side of the Terra Nueva, who looked, in her stiff Spanish dress, and with her gaunt form seated on a mule, a strange figure too terrible to be ridiculous. The Marquis de Astorgas or the Duke de Ossuna, her Master of the Horse, both in large spectacles, which all grandees of Spain wore at that time to give them greater gravity of appearance, rode next on the other side, when they could settle their disputes about precedency, as to which they quarrelled the whole way. The young Queen supped and slept the first night at an inn, and was so surprised at the badness of the food that she could eat nothing. No particular incident appears to have occurred on the route, nothing so humorous as the incident which happened to Maria Anna, the mother of Charles II, who, on her way across Spain as the bride of Philip IV, stopped at a town famous for the manufacture of stockings, some of which the alcalde of the place was offering to her Majesty, when he was thrust out by the Mayordomo with, "Habens de saber que las reynas de Espana no tienen piernas" (You must know the queens of Spains have no legs). Upon hearing which declaration the young Queen began to cry, saying, "I must go back to Vienna. If I had known before I set out that they would have cut my legs off, I would have died rather than come here." One of the two occasions on which her husband laughed in the course of his life was when this story was repeated to him. However, the young bride of Charles II had immediately hard experience of the unyielding tyranny of Spanish etiquette, for she was not allowed to have her way in any thing on the whole road, and found that she was expected to be a mere machine without volition in the hands of her household, and to conduct herself at once as if she had been in Spain her whole life.

Charles II had advanced in impatience as far as Burgos; but when he had news of the approach of the cortege from Vittoria, his desire to see the Queen made him, in spite of all remonstrances, rush forward to meet her at Quintanapalla, a wretched village of a few peasants' houses three leagues beyond Burgos, and he resolved to have the marriage celebrated there. Marie Louise saw him arrive from the balcony of a peasant's hovel in which she had rested. Prepared as she was, she was shocked at the sight. Charles II came into the world in 1661, four years before the death of his father Philip IV; he was born in the hour of that father's deepest humiliation, and when the cadaverous, proud, but gentle-hearted monarch was in an almost dying condition. The son was the living embodiment of the sorrow, humiliation, and diseased constitution of his father. The infant seemed at first hardly to have life at all, and was so perishable and delicate as to require to be placed in a cotton box. He was suckled at the breast of his wet-nurse till he was four years old. The young prince could not walk till the age of ten, and then only by leaning on the shoulders of his pages of honor. He was brought up on the lap of women, and in their company. His mother, who was Regent, was afraid to make him study, and he never showed any disposition to receive the elements of education and knowledge. His appearance was thus described by the English ambassador, and is truly ghastly:—"The King's ankles and knees swell, his eyes bag, the lids as red as scarlet, and the rest of his face a greenish yellow; the whole crown bald. He hath a ravenous stomach, and swallows all he eats whole; for his nether jaw, like that of Charles V at a more advanced age, stands so much out that his two rows of teeth cannot meet; to compensate which he has a prodigious wide throat, so that a liver or gizzard of a hen goes down whole."

Charles had been so tyrannized over by his mother during her regency that he hated the sight of a woman; he would turn away if he met a lady; his former governess, the Marquesa de los Velez, had to wait six months to get a word from him; and when he was obliged to receive a petition from a woman, he looked another way.

Such was the man who now, under one of the strange caprices of a weak intellect, rushed up the steps leading to the miserable room in which sat the trembling Louise, who attempted several times to fall at his feet, but he prevented her. Embracing the princess as much as etiquette permitted kings of Spain to embrace, by clasping her arms with his hands, and looking fondly at her face, he ejaculated, "Mi reyna! mi reyna!"

After her solemn entry into Madrid the young Queen began the life she was destined to lead to the end of her brief existence: a life combining the jealous seclusion of the harem, the lugubrious monotony of the cloister, and the iron tyranny of Spanish etiquette personified in the Terra Nueva, relieved only by occasional drives in a carriage with closed windows, according to the fashion of Spain, stupid plays, hunting parties, and visits to Aranjuez and the Escorial at fixed times. For everything in the Court of Spain was regulated like a clock; the only disarrangement was when money was needed to carry out the programme. The young Queen, in desperation, seems to have taken to eating as a way of killing time. Like a lady of a Moorish harem, she got fat on her seclusion, and no wonder, if, as Madame de Villars says, "she sleeps ten or twelve hours a day, and eats meat three or four times a day." Pretty good for Spain, where nobody eats as a rule, and at a time when one of the grandest of the grandees, the Duke of Albuquerque, the inventory of whose plate took six weeks to write out, dined ordinarily on an egg and a pigeon. Indeed, what was a poor young creature, shut up with her attendants, to do after the gay open life of the French Court, where she could move as free as air, where the staircases and the ante-chambers were thronged with brilliant ladies and gentlemen, and where wit and gayety were ever effervescent in some form or other? In the gloomy, desolate palace of Madrid she was allowed hardly to see a man's face. No balls, no public *levees*, and *couchers*, and toilets; no soirees, no plays, no hunting parties but those of the gloomiest character; no diversion but promenades in carriages with closed windows, and these in summer on the dusty bed of the Manzanares.

The Terra Nueva even informed her that a queen of Spain must not look out of a window; there was nothing to see from the window but the blue sky and desert court of a monastery; but even that diversion was too exciting in the eyes of this she-dragon of etiquette. To laugh was ever forbidden to a queen of Spain.

The poor imbecile king did his best to amuse his wife, not with much effect. He would play with her at *jonets*—which appears to have been an amusement of the nature of that known among us as *spills*—for three or four hours a day. The King had a frightful jealousy of everything French. He had been told by the Terra Nueva that his wife was of a light nature, and that coming, as she did, from a light court, every precaution was necessary. The poor idiot was so jealous at the sight of anything French that he could not even endure the Queen's French spaniels, and cried when he entered her apartments, *Fuera, fuera, perres francesses!* (Begone, begone, ye French dogs!)

The Queen had two parrots who talked French, and these with her spaniels were her chief companions. Disappointed as it appeared she was likely to be in the hope of children, which, however, the King persisted in looking for, she concentrated all her affection on these pet creatures. But the Terra Nueva, herself hating all things French, and trusting to a like hatred on the part of the King, one day, when the Queen was out for a drive, twisted the parrots' necks. On the return of their mistress she called for her birds and her dogs as usual. At the mention of her birds the maids of honor looked at each other without speaking. The truth, however, was told; and when the Camarera Mayor appeared to kiss the Queen's hand as usual, the meek spirit of Marie Louise could endure no longer; she gave the Terra Nueva two or three slaps with her hand on either cheek.

The rage of the she-griffin, the descendant of Fernando Cortez, the feudal proprietress of Sicily and Spain, with her principality in America, was immense; she collected all her *four hundred* ladies, and went at the head of them to the King to ask redress. The King betook himself to the Queen, and asked for an explanation; the Queen replied, "Senor, esta es un antojo" (Sir, this is a longing of mine). This *antojo* was devised with delicious malice by the young Queen. For not only in the case of a royal lady, but in that of the humblest woman of Spain, the *antojo* had a prescriptive, invariable privilege to be satisfied. Charles was delighted with the *antojo* and its significance, and declared to his Queen that if she was not satisfied with two slaps of the face she might give the Terra Nueva two dozen more.

After this the Queen determined to get rid of her Camerara Mayor, for her despotism was quite intolerable. On one occasion the Terra Nueva saw, to her dissatisfaction, that the front hair of the Queen was not stiffened and flattened down with proper Spanish rigidity and precision; so the ugly harridan spat on her shrivelled hand and applied it to the rebellious part! Moreover, the jailoress ruthlessly insisted that the Queen should, as precedent required, be in bed regularly every night by eight o'clock; and during the first part of her domination, when the Queen was less submissive, and lingered over her solitary supper, the maids of honor entered and undressed her while she was still sitting and eating at the table. One unfastened her dress, another her hair, and another got under the table to take off her shoes.

It was no easy matter to induce the King to consent to change the Camarera Mayor. When Marie Louise broached the subject Charles was startled, and well he might be. Did not Philip III die a martyr to Spanish etiquette—roasted to death because the proper officer was not at hand to remove the brasier? and now to commit this frightful breach of Spanish etiquette to please a queen? "Never," he said, "since Spain was Spain, had a queen changed her Camarera Mayor." But he yielded, and the Duchess Terra Nueva was replaced by the Duchess de Albuquerque, the wife of the noble who, out of his immense revenues, could get no better dinner than an egg and a pigeon.

The Duchess de Albuquerque proved a much more amiable guardian for the Queen, and at her suggestion the King granted his wife a little more liberty. She was permitted, contrary to all Spanish Court usage, to go to bed at half-past 10, and to ride occasionally on horseback. But still these innovations were not sufficient to lighten the air of ennui of the palace; indeed, the life of the Queen partook, as before said, of the monotony both of the harem and the convent. Riding in a closed carriage, and now and then on horseback; an occasional bad religious play, in which the angels descended astride on beams of wood, and the devils came on the stage by ladders; an occasional visit from the queen-mother and the French ambassadress, and one or two other privileged ladies, were the sole diversions of the secluded Queen at Madrid.

As for her rides on horseback, these were surrounded with such rules of etiquette that it was a matter of great difficulty for her to get even on horseback. If the King was not by her she had to mount quite unassisted! It was death for the greatest grandee to touch a queen of Spain. On one occasion the Queen might have had a fatal accident had it not been for the audacity of two cavaliers. She was obliged to mount from her carriage door to the back of the horse which was placed before it. One day, while the King was looking from a window of the palace of Aranjuez, her horse, a spirited Andalusian, reared before she was well in the saddle, threw her to the ground, and dragged her along with one foot in the stirrup. Two gentlemen, Don Luis de la Torres and Don Jaima de Soto Mayor, who were standing near, after some hesitation, rushed to her rescue, but immediately after they had effected her deliverance they ran to saddle their horses and escape from Court. However, friends interceded with Charles II, and their flight was made unnecessary.

As for the company of an imbecile king, it may be imagined that the unfortunate Queen found not much amusement in this; nor were his letters, written during his hunting excursions, of a lively nature, if we may judge by the specimen immortalized in *Ruy Blas:* "The wind is very strong; I have killed four wolves." His affection for the Queen was absorbing; and if the devotion of an idiot was worth anything, no woman ever had more of such.

Year by year, day by day, the Spanish Court went on in the same mechanical way, only as years passed without an heir to the throne, the Queen's existence was rendered more wretched by the intrigues regarding the succession.

But her end was at hand—an end of a tragic character, recalling both in its manner and her sweetness in meeting it the death-bed of her mother, Henrietta of England. The suddenness of her death *may* have been caused by cholera; the French ambassador merely states in his report that she died in frightful torments and with great suddenness. Louis XIV publicly declared at supper that she was poisoned, and Saint Simon, some years later, found the belief still current in Madrid. But the suspicion of this reptile crime was common throughout that century, the hiss of the serpent was heard, or thought to be heard, on every occasion of sudden death.

Marie Louise herself, knowing the ruinous consequences which might attend the contrary belief, assured M. de Rebenac that she died a natural death. With a charming sweetness of temper, she asked forgiveness of all she might have offended, of the queen-mother, and of the Duchess of Terra Nueva; and when she was told that there were crowds at the palace gates, and that the churches were full of people praying for her recovery, she said that "she was well entitled to their affection, since she would at any time have laid down her life to relieve them of the burdens then endured." And so died a not unworthy daughter of the Stuarts and the Bourbons.

Her married life with Charles II had lasted ten years, and after her decease the king sank deeper and deeper into torpid and melancholy lethargy. The only thing he seemed to care for was to go, on pretense of hunting, with one or two attendants, and wander like a ghost amidst the gloomy woods of pine and ilex, and the granite rocks of the vast solitudes around the Escorial, where he would pass day after day, and sometimes lose himself for hours in these sombre wildernesses.

Not long before his death one of those strange funereal yearnings came upon him, so distinctive of the last days of nearly every member of the Austrian House of Spain. A visionary sepulchral fancy animated the decaying brain of Charles II. He, the last decrepit relic of a great race, would descend into their mausoleum and open their coffins, and look face to face on the chiefs of his race who had worn his crown before him. He went down by the light of torches into the dark vault of the Pantheon, the huge candelabrum was lit, and all the coffins, beginning with that of Charles V, were opened for him in order. After the kings, he passed to the queens. He paid little regard to the features of his mother, but when the coffin of Queen Marie Louise was opened, and he saw the form and still charming features of her who had glorified his dark life and brain for awhile, his throat was convulsed, tears streamed from his eyes, and he fell with outstretched arms on the bier, crying, "*Mireyna, mi reyna!* before a year is past I will come and join you!"

Surely this visit of the last descendant of the House of Austria to the Pantheon of the Escorial, this corpse-like king, stealing among the collected corpses of his race, is one of the strangest scenes in history. It was a last review of the whole departed grandeur of their race by their idiot descendant—*sic transit.* The fiery courage of Charles the Bold, the imperious spirit of Charles V, and the scheming brain of Philip II ended here.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELP
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 186
In accordance with a Resolution adopted i
Common Council of the City of Philadelphi
Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June
annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the
ment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is h
published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN
Clerk of Common Coun

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payme
Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils o
City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the May
Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to
row, at not less than par, on the credit of the
from time to time, seven hundred thousand d
for the payment of ground rents and mortgages
against the city, for which interest not to exce
rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid
yearly, on the first days of January and July,
office of the City Treasurer. The principal of
loan shall be payable and paid at the expirati
thirty years from the date of the same, and no
fore, without the consent of the holders thereof
the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the
tificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amo
as the lenders may require, but not for any fract
part of one hundred dollars, or, if required
amounts of five hundred or one thousand do
and it shall be expressed in said certificates tha
loan therein mentioned and the interest thereo
payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be ma
virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this
nance, annually appropriated out of the incom
the corporate estates, and from the sum rais
taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest o
certificates, and the further sum of three-tent
one per centum on the par value of such certifi
so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of
income and taxes to a sinking fund, which
and its accumulations are hereby especially pl
for the redemption and payment of said c
cates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Coun
authorized to publish in two daily newspape
this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance
sented to the Common Council on Thursday,
24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a
for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortga
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of
cils after the expiration of four weeks fro
first day of said publication, shall presen
this Council one of each of said newspaper
every day in which the same shall have
made. 6 26

COVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNIT
ETC. ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 186
Will be offered at public auction, in this c
Judiciary Square Depot, E Street, between Fo
and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th d
August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hos
Furniture and Appliances, among which wi
found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Tin Basins,	800 Delf Tea Pots,
3,000 Iron Bedsteads,	600 Salt-cellars,
3,000 Delf Bowls,	1,200 Razors and St
900 Leather Buckets,	1,500 Spittoons,
500 Wooden Buckets,	10,000 Tablespoons,
19,000 Tin Cups,	6,000 Teaspoons,
2,500 Delf Dishes, assorted,	50 Mess Chests,
15,000 Knives and Forks, each,	800 Rubber Cushio
2,500 Litters,	5,000 yards Gutta-pe Cloth,
300 Delf Pitchers,	2,000 Gutta-percha covers,
4,000 Delf Plates.	

And a large variety of other articles, embra
Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lante
Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils,
side-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Co
mills, Tin Tumblers, etc. etc.
With a small exception, the above articles are
Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon
plication.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds only; 2
cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all
chases to be removed within five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAN
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col
U. S. A. 7 20

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Dramatic Items.

—The New York *Clipper* gives the following details about the cost of running a first-class theatre in New York:—

We are frequently asked by correspondents to state the amount of money expended each night or week by a manager of a theatre, whether he is not making an independent fortune every week, and many other similar questions relative to the theatre, and we have therefore gone to considerable trouble to find out, as near as possible, the actual weekly expenses of a manager, and will therefore take our readers behind the scenes "for this time only." The stage and all the people employed on and about it are under the direction of the stage manager, whose salary is from $75 to $100. In a theatre like Niblo's or Wallack's, the company consists of one juvenile man, leading man, heavy man, first and second old man, three walking gents, one character actor, first and second low comedian, leading lady, first and second old woman, juvenile lady, *soubrette*, heavy woman, three walking ladies, ten utility men and women, and supernumeraries. For these the salaries range from $100 to $10. And here we might state that actors have some queer notions of their own, which nothing can change. While, with some people, no part is too good for them, few parts are good enough. In every theatre in this city, last season, excepting Wood's Museum, each and every member of the company was engaged for a special line of business; while, at the Museum, Manager Wood engaged them with the understanding that every actor or actress must play just what he or she is called upon to play; in fact, to make themselves generally useful, and work for the interest of the management. This is as it should be, but how few there are in the profession willing to accept "the situation!" A manager always desires to cast a piece as strongly as he can, and often casts the walking gent or the juvenile man for a part that he would play exceedingly well, but which these gentlemen refuse to accept, because it is a utility part, and threaten to leave the theatre sooner than play it. Of course the manager must succumb, and while the juvenile or walking gent (who may not otherwise be required in the piece) walks about doing nothing during the run of said piece, he draws his salary the same as usual, and the manager is censured by the public for the weakness in some portion of the cast of the piece. While the men are bad enough, the ladies are still worse, and are so jealous of one another in the same company that it is with the greatest difficulty they can be made to keep their temper. We know of an instance where the juvenile lady had a part in which a song was to be given. So jealous was the leading lady (both of whom were in the same piece) that she insisted upon having a song also, and the manager allowed her to introduce one. A "boy's part" in a piece will cause more trouble than anything else, for we all know the weakness of the majority of lady professionals in wishing to show their legs; and since the padding business has been brought to such perfection, the desire to "be a boy again" is greater than ever, the "pads" being so woven into the flesh-colored leggings that it is impossible for any one, excepting an old theatre-goer, to detect the artificiality. We shall never forget one night when we were witnessing the pantomimic acting of a certain *French Spy* actress, to see the pads slip down to the heel. Then things did look bad, and the symmetry of the lady was considerably damaged. But to resume. Unless a spectacular piece is being produced, no more than six or eight ballet girls are needed in a theatre. These get from $8 to $15 weekly. It is generally supposed that ballet girls are of very easy virtue. A greater mistake than this was never made; like everything else, there can always be found black sheep in a flock of ballet girls, we very well know, but we also know of many a ballet girl getting only $10 a week at the theatre, who supports a widowed mother and from three to four brothers and sisters, and, notwithstanding the many temptations they are thrown among, they are ornaments to society. When a spectacle is produced, the *ballet* is increased to twenty-five or thirty ladies. Then there is the prompter, who commands a salary of $30; the call-boy, $15; supernumeraries, at 50 cents a night; the carpenter, and from three to five assistants. A good carpenter is worth $50 and the assistants $25, who, besides doing the work for the stage during the week, shift the scenes at night. The property man is one of the most useful "articles" about a theatre. It is his duty to make or provide all the properties used in the place, including the stage furniture, leg of ham, pot of soup, and thousands of little things. His salary ranges from $30 to $50. Then there are men up in the rigging loft who attend to the flies and the curtain wheel, wardrobe keeper and assistants, at a salary of $20 and $10.

There are from two to three scene painters at a salary of from $60 to $100. The back door-keeper has $10, and two women to clean the theatre every day at $6 each. The orchestra consists of the leader, at $100, and from twelve to sixteen musicians, whose salaries range from $30 to $18 a week. The gas man and fireman make the forces behind the curtain complete. In front of the house we find a treasurer at $30, two assistants in office at $15 each, two doorkeepers at $12 each, six ushers at $8 each, and two policeman at $12 each, making, altogether, over one hundred persons regularly employed throughout the season. The gas bill is from $90 to $150; rent, about $600; license, $600 (a year); and insurance, advertising, and printing, $450; bill posting, $15; and two per cent. upon the gross receipts is paid the revenue department. Generally speaking, *ballet* girls have to find all the clothes they wear on the stage, and pay for the same out of their small pittance. Actresses furnish all the wardrobe that may be required in plays of modern life. In bringing out a spectacle, the cost of canvas for new scenes is great, also for the silks and satins worn. When a star plays an engagement he generally shares the gross receipts with the manager after a certain amount (generally from $250 to $350 per night) is deducted. Sometimes a manager engages a star on a certainty of $1500 or $2000 a week, or he may give him 20 per cent. of the receipts, or one-third of the gross receipts. This may appear to be a great deal of money, and many will wonder how it is that so few star actors retire from the stage rich, when, in truth, there are very few that can command $500. Some managers retire rich, but we often find them retiring with very little. Managers are bored to death by would-be dramatic authors, parties who, from having visited the theatre several times, imagine that they can write a play, and at it they go, manufacturing plays without plot or incident, the spelling in which is execrable and the grammar exceedingly loose. Managers are so pestered by these "authors" that it is very difficult for a "live author" to get the manager to read his work, unless he has some power behind the throne to assist him. Authors get from stars from $500 to $1000 for a new piece; and when they write one for a manager the author gets either from $15 to $50 a night for it so long as it runs, or a percentage of the receipts.

—Miss Lizzie Price, who has been playing the part of "Dora," in Charles Reade's beautiful drama of that name, with much success in New York, was tendered the role of "Arrah Meelish," in *Arrah-na-Pogue*, at Niblo's, but her demands for salary—$150 per week—did not suit the ideas of the management, and she was consequently not engaged.

—The Lydia Thompson troupe are in the last week but one of their present engagement at Niblo's Garden. This is the forty-fourth week of the engagement of this troupe in this country. For eighteen weeks they attracted good audiences to Wood's Museum, where they presented *Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel*, for thirteen weeks. On December 28 *Ernani* was given, and ran for five weeks, when the troupe closed at Wood's and opened at Niblo's Garden, on February 1, in *The Forty Thieves*. This was presented seventeen weeks, when *Sinbad the Sailor* was produced, and will continue the attraction to the close of the engagement. The troupe close on July 31, when Miss Thompson, Beckett, and Mr. Henderson will take a couple of weeks' rest at Niagara Falls, from which place they proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and play one week, and go thence to Elmira, N. Y., for two nights, after which they go to the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, August 28, for a few weeks. They then proceed on their tour through the West and South, visiting all the cities of note as far as New Orleans, returning to New York about March to play a farewell engagement.

—Joseph Jefferson has bought Ranlett place, at Hopokus, on the Saddle river, Bergen county, N. J., for $30,000. He takes immediate possession. This property was formerly owned and improved by the late William H. Ranlett, architect, subsequently by Mr. Forrester, who sold it to "Old Rip." It is a charming spot, lying on both sides of the river, with a fine brook trout in the rear, a capital old brown-stone house and spacious outbuildings, the whole surrounded with innumerable fruit and shade trees.

—Susan Denin has already got into the English courts. On June 25 an action was brought at the Bloomsbury County Court by her husband, Mr. Morris, against Messrs. Shepherd & Creswick, of the Surrey Theatre, London, to recover the sum of £12 16s. 9d., being half the gross receipts taken on May 6 last upon the occasion of Miss Susan Denin's benefit. The lady's counsel stated that the plaintiff is an American lady, and came to that country to obtain a London engagement. She appeared at the Standard and other places. She obtained an engagement at the Surrey, and she was to have a benefit and was to receive half the gross receipts provided she obtained the assistance of a "star" or number of "stars" to appear on the said night. She obtained the services of the Vokes Family, but it was denied that they were stars, and £3 was paid into court as the amount owing. He then called Mr. Corbyn, a theatrical agent, who stated that he acted as agent to Miss Denin, and arranged the engagement with Messrs. Shepherd & Creswick. He knew the Vokes Family, and considered they were a "star" and not a stock company. They had many engagements, and at times earned £55 per week. A "star" was an artiste engaged for a definite number of nights, and not a regular member of any company. He was acquainted with Mr. Macready and knew that he performed at the Haymarket for a term, but he was decidedly a "star" of the first magnitude. Mr. Frederick Vokes said he was leading member of Vokes & Co., and for the last few years had filled starring engagements only, in Sheffield, Plymouth, and other places; also at the Crystal Palace, for which he was paid £25 per week, and the Alhambra, for which he received £30 per week, and he worked both places the same day. He had filled no engagements but starring ones during the past two years. Mr. Nimmo, theatrical agent, stated that he had been connected with the profession for forty years, and was acquainted with every "star" in the world, and he was decidedly of opinion that the Vokes Family were "stars," and acknowledged "stars." On the bills for the benefit in question their names were printed in large type, as the names of "stars" generally are. Mr. Shepherd stated that Miss Denin wished to perform in the fifth act of *Richard the Third*. He said he had no dress, and it was then agreed that if he would provide the dresses she would bring the Vokes Family as an equivalent. The Vokes Family might be music hall "stars," but were certainly not, in his opinion, theatrical "stars." His honor said that as neither the lady nor her husband were present to dispute the agreement stated to have been made, he must decide for the defendants. Judgment for the defendants, with costs, was then given.

Musical Items.

—A Grand French Opera Troupe is at present organizing in Paris for a visit to America. The troupe will number ninety people, and will be under the management of several of the most experienced operatic managers in this country and Europe. The party will arrive here about the first of September, and will open at the Academy of Music, N. Y., on or about September 15th, for six weeks, and will then visit Philadelphia. The troupe, we are told, will be selected from the best talent to be found in France, and every face will be new to America. This will be the first regular French Opera Troupe that has ever visited this country for the purpose of presenting in grand style works of the greatest French composers, viz., Auber, Meyerbeer, and others. Von Hamme, the well-known ballet master, sailed for Amsterdam on the 17th instant to secure one of the most efficient *corps de ballet* yet presented in this country. The whole will be under the immediate direction of T. Dryane, a gentleman who appears to know what will please here, as he was in America a few years ago. Mr. Page, at present business manager for Lucille Western, will attend to the outside business.

—The Richings English Opera Troupe has concluded not to appear at the French Theatre, New York, as was their original intention. Mr. Pennoyer, the business manager, had, as he supposed, concluded all arrangements with Grau, but when he went to close the affair Grau was so exorbitant and unreasonable in his demands that Pennoyer threw up the house in disgust, and has settled with Mr. James Fisk to open at the Grand Opera House in November for one month. Mr. Pennoyer has succeeded in filling his time with the leading managers up to the 1st of next March.

—Miss Susan Galton appears to have achieved a fair success at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, and the estimate formed of her abilities and attractions by the critics is the same essentially as in this city. Miss Galton will probably appear here next season, and we will be glad to see her, but the chances for her playing a profitable engagement will be materially lessened if she cannot induce some of her indiscreet admirers to restrain their enthusiasm within the bounds of common sense. One paper is now doing her a very serious injury and disgusting all sensible admirers of the lady by copying all the adulatory criticisms that appear in the Boston papers, and by finding fault with those who do not think that she is the greatest singer that ever visited thes shores. Miss Galton and her troupe will shortly visit Cape M y, and will thence make a tour of the other watering places, giving a series of performances.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:20 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:29 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown,

AT THE SEASIDE.

The Grey Reserves at Cape May—They are Still in their Element of Glory—The Ball at the Columbia House Last Night.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 21.—This devoted island (why an island?) still echoes to the tread of armed men. It is true—sadly true—that they miss their "Old Commander," who honored them with several reviews within twenty-four hours, but who could not resist the fascinations and fast horses of Long Branch for any longer stay at this city by the sea, and so took his departure. The Reserve Greys, however, still linger—fondly linger—as if loath to part from a spot made dear to their hearts by so many triumphs and trophies. If it were entirely in place, we should like to inquire of some intelligent warrior why this "favorite command" are called "Reserve" when they are so promptly out at the present hour, and further why call them "Grey," when their uniform is so uncompromisingly "blue," not to speak of the privates composing the regiment. A wicked secesh from Alabama, of the "gentler sex," mildly suggested at the Stockton last evening that perhaps it was preserved as a mark of respect to our "misguided brethern" of the South, with whom we had a little "onpleasantness." My loyalty, my State pride, my national enthusiasm, were aroused by this unkind insinuation; so much so, indeed, that I cast a withering glance at the offending female, and you may calculate she retired worsted, if not humiliated. But in spite of the absence of their "beloved Commander" and vile insinuations like the above, the "Blue" Greys are having a gal-orious time. From Colonel with eye glasses down to the highest private with field glasses, all seem determined to make the most of this splendid opportunity.

Of the hospitalities extended at the Stockton House and Congress Hall your readers are well informed through the versatile pen of your accomplished and charming correspondent "Wash tenaw," who wrote from the summit of these high festivities, giving you a taste, and only a taste, of the profound deep of that universal joy experienced by these favored sons of fortune in blue uniforms and white plumes. "Semi-occasional" can drop you only a line at this time to assure you and their admiring friends that bright buttons continue in the ascendant. Woman, beautiful woman, still smiles upon our "bold soldier boys," and of course fashion follows her smiles. The grumbling and jealous uniformed and unfortunate can only remain in patience, hoping a time may come when humble merit and quiet virtue will be rewarded by a smile. This honor the boldest of us can only hope for when these terribly fascinating blue-greys return to the bosoms of their numerous families. While they remain, we take back seats. In company with some friends, I ventured to remark to a number of ladies, a few days since—mildly, I hope—at the pain they inflicted upon us by this, as I considered, undue affection for the soldiers. Most unfortunate remark! Most ill-timed suggestion! In a moment every female eye blazing with indignation, was upon your devoted and humble servant, and all in a breath exclaimed:—"Wretch! Ingrate! Why should it not be? Why should things not be thusly? Have you no inborn love for constitutional liberty? Are—" here I attempted to interpose for one moment to object to the pronunciation of the "are," as if it were spelled "air," but was immediately shut up by a loud howl and a continuation. "Are these not the war-worn and bullet-battered heroes whose valor preserved the life of the republic?" I attempted to object to "life" in that connection, but my voice was drowned by a continuation of "Are (again pronounced *air*) they not of those that drew swords in that day to maintain the national honor, preserve our beloved Union, and hang Jefferson Davis upon a 'crab apple tree?'" What could I do? What could any other poor mortal do under like circumstances? I yielded—I succumbed—I even apologized, most humbly apologized; and so the ball rolls on, the *fevre militaire* rages. To-night, at the Columbia, another of those grand entertainments that have distinguished this gay season is given in their honor. General McCandless honors the occasion by assuming its management—ably assisted by J. Travis Quigg, Esq., of the *Ocean Wave*,—long may he wave in an unwavering line of success. Among the distinguished arrivals we notice Major-General Prevost, who will doubtless review the regiment to-morrow; and as the weather has much improved, indeed we hope settled, within the past day or two, many of the blue-greys are hoping. General Meade, protected by an umbrella and supported by his Quartermaster-General, may be induced to risk a visit for a similar purpose. The leading spirits of the command, especially the young members of Company D, were quite "cut up" at General Meade being prevented by "disagreeable weather" from honoring them with his presence. They say that if they could at a moment's warning quit their comfortable homes, endure the privations of the camp, the "imminent peril" of the angry breakers, and plunge thus nobly in a "sea of troubles," all for their country and the dear flag, the General might have risked even the terrors of a summer thunder shower to be with and cheer them. Alas, how transient is human glory! "Yesterday against the world he could have stood, supported by a nation's praise;" to-day the glorious sun of Gettysburg, that once illumined all the land, grows dim and hazy under the lowering clouds of righteous indignation.

In justice to the officers, it is proper to state that they fully sympathize with the General, and to avoid a like misfortune in future, they propose to have their next year's encampment completely covered with an ample awning, so that "rains may descend and floods come," but their reviews, which are of the most gratifying character will not be interrupted by "falling weather." This fact will be communicated to all general officers, so that they may have due and timely notice that reviews will not be postponed on account of weather.

After the severe duty and well-deserved glory of this summer campaign at the sea, it is to be hoped that your stay-at-home soldiers will give their companions in arms such a welcome as this Grey (blue) Regiment are entitled to receive; and, as receptions are the order of the day, it might not be out of place for Councils to grant, as on a recent ever-memorable occasion, the use of Independence Hall for them to receive their friends; after that a subscription banquet, say at the Academy of Music. This, we think, would be well, as these public manifestations of esteem (as on the occasion referred to) exhibit so honestly and truly the public regard and consideration. By all means let us have a reception, a review by his Honor the Mayor, and a banquet at the Academy.

With the assistance of a large cotton (blue) umbrella, loaned to us by Minister Bassett shortly before his departure for Hayti, I think I shall risk being with you on that interesting occasion. "Let us have peace."

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Death of James P. Deputy.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest on the body of James P. Deputy, who died on Monday night last from the effects of injuries received in being run over by a car of the Lombard and South street line on the 3d inst.

The following testimony was elicited:—

Mrs. Sherenbrein, living at No. 349 S. Front street, sworn—Was just going into my house as car No. 6 of the Lombard and South streets line came along; heard a lady cry out, and I ran into the street; I there saw the man lying on the track near the hind dasher; it happened ten minutes after 11 o'clock P. M. on the 3d of July; I think the man was crossing the street; the car was going no faster than usual; when the man was carried on the pavement he said, "I blame no one but myself;" I heard him say that; he was a man that drank very hard; but I couldn't say that he was intoxicated on that night.

Mrs. Mary Faunce, living at No. 307 S. Front street, sworn and corroborated the foregoing, saying in addition that after the accident she asked the man how he came to run ahead of the car? he replied, "I thought I could get across ahead of it;" I then said to him, "you ought not to have tried it;" he answered, "No; no one is to blame but myself;" he seemed to be very sensible, and told me the car had "run over his legs;" I have heard no blame attached to the driver by any one around.

Police Officer Brian Feeley, No. 121, and Albert Burns, conductor of the car in question, sworn, and corroborated the foregoing evidence.

Mrs. Gilbert, living at No. 307 S. Front street, sworn—My cry brought all the people around; the man was running across the street when the car struck him; the driver put his brake on at once, and ran to the rear platform; he exclaimed, "My God, I didn't see the man!" I replied, "No, driver, you did not."

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said James P. Deputy came to his death by being accidentally run over by car No. 6 of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company, at Front and Pine streets, on July 3d, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS ABROAD.—The following communication to Messrs. Robert S. League & Company, Managers of the official Passport Bureau, at No. 135 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, sets forth the new regulations of the State Department in regard to the issuing of passports to native-born and adopted American citizens, and is worthy of the attention of all who propose visiting foreign countries, as they will save much trouble by complying with the laws of the land and procuring a passport. The Government receives a tax of five dollars upon each passport. Messrs. League & Company have perfected their arrangements so that a passport can be received within twenty-four hours after application, either in person or by letter, is made at the bureau in this city:—

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. The best safeguard is a passport from this department certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States upon application, supported by proof of citizenship.

Persons who leave the country expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad from diplomatic or consular agents of the United States are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of that character except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities are not recognized by the officers of foreign governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress approved on the 18th of August, 1856, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports.

When husband, wife, and minor children expect to travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A new passport will be expected to be taken out by every person whenever he or she may leave the United States, and every passport must be renewed either at this department or at a legation or consulate abroad within one year from its date.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases. The other information requisite or desirable, including a list of the Ministers Plenipotentiary, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls-General, Consuls and Consular Agents, published officially, and now being revised to date, will be furnished by Messrs. Robert S. League & Company, at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

YACHT RACE ON THE DELAWARE.—The first Delaware river regatta comes off to-day. Four classes of boats were entered for the contest. They are as follows:—Class 1.—Eighteen feet decked boats and under. Class 2.—Gilling skiffs, eighteen feet and under. Class 3.—Fifteen feet decked boats. Class 4.—Gunning skiffs, of the same dimensions or under.

At 10 o'clock this morning the boats left Point Airy Island and proceeded down the river. The distance to be run is from the flag-boat off the lower end of the island to the Horse-shoe buoy, below Gloucester, N. J., return and repeat. The novelty of the introduction of the fifteen feet decked boats excited much attention.

The prizes are two silver engraved medals for the first and second classes, and two silver goblets for the second and third. They are handsomely chased, and are really fine works of art. The result of the contest will not be announced until near evening.

COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.—Deborah Mack, living at No. 341 South Front street, keeps a house of doubtful reputation. On Wednesday evening a countryman, with $3 in money in his pocket, went into the place, and while there was drugged and then turned into the street. A policeman came along and arrested the countryman and took him to the Third District Station-house, on the charge of drunkenness. Here he made complaint of being robbed of his money, and a descent was made on the house. Mrs. Mack, Ellen Bremen, Ida Cary, Mary Hooley, a man named Thomas Bennett, were taken into custody. The latter jumped from a second story window in order to escape, but was subsequently captured. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and were held to bail to answer.

ESCAPED.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon eight boys escaped from the House of Refuge. They picked the lock of the inner gate, and then ran past the keeper of the main gate. The latter endeavored to capture them, but failed. Their names are Charles Schwigart, aged 17; owen Farley, 16; Samuel Walker, 12; John McFalls, 16; Michael Hargraves, 15; John Sellers, 13; Cyrus Winsell, 14; Patrick McGahan, 16. This morning three boys were arrested at Forty-fourth and Lancaster Pike for attempting to enter a shoe store. They gave the names of Wilson, Walker, and Thompson. They proved to be the three lads who escaped from the House of Refuge. They will be sent back to the institution some time to-day.

FOR CHESTER.—An organization known as the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company has been formed in Old Chester. For some time past a truck has been building in this city for the new company, at the expense of the Moyamensing Hose of Philadelphia. The latter company left the city this morning for Chester, to present the truck, which is painted green, and cost the sum of $1500. The members of the "Moya" presented a fine appearance as they marched through our streets previous to their departure. They were attired in dark suits, with white hats, white gloves, and white neckties. Chief Engineer Downey was in line, and Beck's band preceded the company.

LEBANON CAMP.—This great meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin on next Thursday, 29th instant. Through trains will leave the depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets at 8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Excursion tickets are furnished at the low price of $2·25. Board on the ground will be furnished at from $5 50 to $7 per week. The beauty of the site, the convenience of access (being only one mile from the depot at Lebanon), and the large attendance of ministers and people, will make it a favorite camp meeting. It will no doubt prove a grand success.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—This morning at 1 o'clock a man named John B. Milligan, 29 years of age, was run over by a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, at Bell Station, and instantly killed. The deceased resided near the scene of the accident. He leaves a widow and two children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some time last night the marble-yard of Mr. Armstrong, at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, was entered, and considerable damage done to property. The marble facings for the church at Twenty-second and Walnut streets were disfigured. Mr. Armstrong estimates the damage at $2000.

ROBBED A SICK MAN.—James Williams has been nursing a sick man for some time past. Yesterday he broke open a trunk belonging to the man and stole a quantity of clothing. James was taken into custody on Seventh street below Lombard and the clothing taken from him. Alderman Carpenter committed him to prison.

KILLED.—A man named Davis by trade a carpenter, was run over this morning by one of the Second and Third street cars at Amber and Huntingdon streets and instantly killed. The body was removed to the Eighteenth District Station House and the Coroner notified.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—James McCoy was taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of clothing to the value of $100 from a house on Monroe street, below Fifth. Some of the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused. He was sent to prison by Alderman Collins.

FOUND OPEN.—Eight stores in the Ninth ward were found open by the police last night.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.—Hon. Asa Packer and Mr. Cyrus L. Pershing, to whom is committed the selection of a Chairman for the State Central Democratic Committee, have not yet determined upon their man. Last evening and this morning they were in consultation at the Merchants' Hotel, but as, in addition to the delicate and important nature of their duty, a number of telegrams had been received from them from various prominent Democrats throughout the State, requesting them to give the matter most serious consideration, they have yet hesitated to decide. It is generally understood that the principal aspirants for the position are Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., with the chances in favor of the former.

Such has been the pressure of other matters engaging Judge Packer's attention, that he has not been able to draw up a reply to the formal letter of notification of his nomination, tendered him yesterday. It may, however, be prepared some time during the day.

The Merchants' Hotel, where Judge Packer and Mr. Pershing are stopping, is lively with its throngs of Democrats, drawn thither by the presence of two such distinguished gentlemen in their ranks.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Henry Price had a continued hearing upon the charge of entering the office of Mr. S. H. Brown, No. 517 Locust street, and abstracting therefrom a box of mathematical instruments, a revolving pistol, and other small articles. Held in $1500 bail to answer.

—James Madeira also had a hearing upon the charge of buying barrels under false pretenses from Morris F. Sheeley and George F. Morton. Held in $1600 bail to answer.

—Also Samuel Walker, Silas Wilson, alias Frank Thompson, and Michael Hargrave—all small lads—had a hearing upon the charge of attempting to feloniously enter the dwelling of Mr. J. P. Dandield, on Forty-sixth street, north of Seneca. They had all escaped from the House of Refuge yesterday afternoon, and thither they were returned.

TAPPED A TILL.—Abraham Chester went into a store at Third and Girard avenue yesterday, and stole $5 from the money drawer. One of the Tenth district policemen arrested Abraham, and Alderman Riddle committed him to prison.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Views from an English Stand-point of Their Relations—Significance of the Virginia Elections.

From the London Star, July 10.

We suppose it is quite certain, and the Virginia news confirms the view, that in any circumstances the South will for a long time be opposed to the Northern Republicans. Party and personal feeling drives the leaders into opposition, and on such points of difference the rank and file will be even more earnest than the leaders. The Republicans will obviously be at a disadvantage in influencing the South, as the party through whose agency the South was overcome. We need not be surprised, then, at reconstructed Virginia casting its vote for the Conservative party. It is quite intelligible, too, that a large number of the negroes, if the telegram does not misinform us, should cast their votes on the same side. In any free Southern election something like this must happen. Opinions go by persuasion and favor, and not by reasoning, wherever there are large masses in action; and the negroes, fresh from slavery, remarkable as has been their display of political intelligence, must be largely swayed by the whites who live among them, who know them, and to whom they have been accustomed to look up. We doubt, however, whether the Southern vote will continue steadily Democratic; this would almost mean the permanent estrangement of the South from the Union to which it is held. A majority of 20,000 in Virginia, considering its population, does not imply even now an overwhelming opinion on one side. The governing party in the Union is still able to maintain a fight and even return two negro radicals to Congress. If this can be the state of opinion a very few years after the war, it is at least possible that change of circumstances and of social institutions, and the lapse of time, may disintegrate the majority. As new questions arise, and the old watchwords get out of date, the minority which is most in harmony with the new circumstances is likely enough to be the growing party.

It is this last question which is perhaps the most important with reference to the Southern future. The important feature of the revival of Southern prosperity is the acceptance by the people of the social system of the North. There are too many testimonies to leave any doubt of this fact. For good or for evil, as they say, the Southerners are accepting the abolition of slavery as the basis of their industrial life. No other course, indeed, was left open, the precautions of the North being too stringent to prevent the immediate revival of slavery, and a single generation of freedom being enough to make the revival impossible. Still the cordial acceptance of the inevitable might have been long delayed. As it is, the Southerners are now making the best of the case, and plowing, sowing, and reaping with all the energy in the world. In spite, also, of some contradictory statements as to negro idleness, they are mostly well satisfied with the results, even talking of the abolition of slavery as a good riddance. To quote the private letter of a gentleman which we published some days since:—"The slaveowners tell you, with the most brazen faces, that they are better now than they were before. One large slaveowner said to me, 'The Yankees whipped us out of slavery, but they could not whip us into it again.' Another told me he grew larger crops with twenty-five free negroes than he had done with seventy-five slaves. They have found out already than the Rebellion was economically a blunder." The question is whether, with the Northern social system, the South will absorb something of the Northern sentiment, or will retain the antagonism which was produced and was fed by a war for the retention of the opposite system. There are many signs that the South can hardly preserve its animosity, but the experiment will be every way a novel one, tried under singular conditions. The elasticity of the State system of the Union gives it an immense attractive force, but it furnishes facilities for attempts at organized secession, which may again prove as tempting as before the late war. Here, in England, our interest in the matter is mostly indirect. We cannot follow without interest the political development of a portion of our own race, but there is, fortunately, no cause left for such fierce excitement as that which accompanied former contests.

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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Orders from the Navy Department—President Grant in New York—Endowment Fund for Dartmouth—Grant's Favorite Horse Poisoned—Peabody in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22—12·30 P. M.—The following is the naval bulletin for to-day:—Detached—Rear Admiral C. H. Davis from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders; Commodore Charles S. Boggs from duty on the board of which Rear Admiral Goldsborough is President, and ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Third Light-house District; Commodore F. M. Ramsay and the remainder of the officers from the Guerriere, and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenants R. P. Leany, C. H. Pendleton, and M. McClure from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Stedman has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Brevet Major-General Marcy, United States Army Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to make special inspections at Fort Power, Plattsburg, Madison Barracks, and Rouse's Point.

The President's Favorite Horse Poisoned.

The best piece of horse flesh owned by the President, a splendid blooded mare, was this morning found dead in the White House stables. She had been pasturing in the large Government reservation south of the President's house, and it is surmised that she ate something which poisoned her.

FROM NEW YORK.

The President and Mrs. Grant on a "Shopping" Visit.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—General Grant and family arrived here about 10 o'clock this morning, and went direct to the Astor House. There will be no public reception or general introduction, as the visit was for shopping purposes mainly. They are expected to return to the Branch this evening.

The Canadian Press Association Excursionists

ROCHESTER, July 22.—The Canadian Press Association arrived here yesterday afternoon, on their annual excursion, after a stormy passage on Lake Ontario. They were cordially received, and, after being shown the different points of interest, were entertained at Bartholomey's Gardens and at the Osborne House. They left this morning for Oswego.

FROM THE PLAINS.

A Defaulting Postmaster and Express Agent—Construction of Telegraph Lines.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 22.—A man named Broydon, postmaster and express agent at Pacific City, Iowa, decamped with nearly $20,000 of the company and Government funds on Sunday. Parties are in pursuit.

The Wisconsin excursionists started for Salt Lake this morning, much pleased with the trip so far.

The telegraph line was completed to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Mr. Peabody—Departure of Hon. Edward McPherson.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—George Peabody, Esq., who arrived here yesterday afternoon, leaves to-day for White Sulphur Springs.

Hon. Edward McPherson sails from this port for Europe on Wednesday next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Another Endowment Fund for "Dartmouth."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HANOVER, N. H., July 22.—It is proposed to raise a fund of $200,000 for the use of Dartmouth College. The meeting of the Alumni to-day was the largest and most spirited ever held.

Obituary.

ROCKLAND, July 22.—The Rev. A. P. Abbott, pastor of the Universalist Church here, died to-day.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Distressing State of Affairs in Port-au-Prince—Salnave's Failures—The Beginning of the End.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22.—An arrival here to-day brings dates from Port-au-Prince to July 5. There was great excitement in that city consequent upon the arrival of two steamers at St. Marie for the patriots. Gold money rose from 400 to the dollar to 900, which nearly extinguished the value of paper money, and no contracts could be made except for produce or gold.

Salnave was at Aux Cayes, but was unable to reduce the city. One of his steamers returned to Port-au-Prince with leaks, and useless. All accounts agree that the end of the Government is approaching. Business is suspended.

The Watering Places.

—There are about 200 guests at the Surf House, Fire Island, N. Y. Room for more.

—There is a scarcity of worms to bait the trout at the White Mountains. Travellers should bring worms with them.

—Among the arrivals of last week at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill Mountains, situated on the banks of the Hudson at Catskill, were:—Hon. Augustus Schell, William Scott, John B. Dash, and General H. S. Lansing. To-morrow General W. T. Sherman is to arrive.

—Governor Randolph and family, of New Jersey, are stopping at the Mansion House, Long Branch.

—The horse Elmira died at Long Branch on Monday. He was a son of Hambletonian, made his mile in 2·37, and was valued at $6000.

—A battalion of the Albany Burgaess Corps will arrive at Long Branch on July 27, and encamp at the Metropolitan Hotel. In the evening a hop will be given in honor of the corps.

—Our correspondent counted three four-in-hand turnouts, fifty-six teams, and eighteen single horses at the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, Long Branch, awaiting their owners, who came down from the city on the evening boat.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 5-20s, '67, rg	120	9 sh West Bk	76
$5000 City 6s, New	100¾	100 sh Reading	46½
$1000 do	100¾	100 do	46¼
100 sh Leh N St	b60 36¾	25 sh Mech Bk	32¾
100 do	b60. 36¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh gold l.is.	96	5 sh Reading RR	46·51
$5000 do. l.is.	96	5 do	c&p.46·56
$2100 City6s, New.is.	100¾	5 do	46¼
$1900 do	100¾	100 do	rg&i. 46¾
$300 Hunt & B Top		200 do	is.b5&i. 46¾
1 mtg bs	82	100 sh Sch N Pf.	b5. 20½
100 sh Leh Val	56¼	25 sh Penna R.	is. 56½

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Imprisoned Fenians—The Cabinet Officers for their Release and Those Against—Reported Scheme of the Cubans to Destroy Spanish Gunboats—Army Orders.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Terrific Colliery Explosion in England—More Papal Zouaves to be Recruited—The New French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

After Vacant Government Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commissioner Delano has been busy since his return in listening to the claims of various applicants for places made vacant during his absence. Among those to be filled is Collector for the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. As this is a Democratic district (Haldeman's), Cameron and Scott will be consulted about the appointment.

Report of Cuban Plottings.

It is said the Spanish Minister has information of a plot on the part of the Cubans to destroy the Spanish gunboats now being built at New York before they can get to sea. Members of the Cuban Junta here disclaim all knowledge of such a plot.

The Imprisoned Fenians.

The Fenian Committee, headed by Colonel Warren, continued its calls upon the Cabinet officers to-day, with a view to ascertaining their sentiments on the question of imprisoning naturalized American citizens. Secretary Cox was in favor of demanding the release of the remainder of the American Fenians now held in British prisons. Postmaster-General Creswell was also favorable to such policy. The committee have seen all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Rawlins, and find they stand thus:—For Fenians, Robeson, Boutwell, Creswell, and Cox; against, Fish and Hoar.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, has been ordered to make special inspections at Fort Porter, Plattsburg Barracks, Madison Barracks, and Rouse's Point. First Lieutenant Helenus Dodt has been detailed to perform the duties of Indian Agent.

The French Cable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22—1·45 P. M.—Collector Thomas Loring, of the Plymouth district, has informed the department that the French Cable Company has applied to be allowed to bring in free of duty that portion of their cable which runs from the shore to meet the heavy main cable. Though it has been the custom of the Department to do this in several cases heretofore, there is some doubt on the part of Mr. Boutwell as to his authority to make an order admitting the cable free of duty.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Weser took out $350,000 in specie for Europe, and the Missouri, for Havana, $480,000.

FROM CANADA.

Escape of a Defaulting Clerk.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Reiffenstein, the defaulting clerk in the Receiver-General's Department, escaped from jail last night. It is reported that he left for the United States in a private conveyance.

The Loss of the Garryowen.

TORONTO, July 22.—The crew of the schooner Garryowen have made the same affidavits here in regard to the sinking of that vessel in Lake Erie as they did in Buffalo.

Papal Zouaves.

Bishop Bourget has written from Rome, urging the formation of another corps of Zouaves. The Rev. Father Moran is now on his way to Canada to raise recruits.

FROM EUROPE.

Another English Colliery Explosion.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 22.—A colliery explosion occurred yesterday at St. Hilar's, a small town a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright, and sixty more or less injured.

A WATER-SPOUT.

What It Did Along the Line of the Cumberland River.

A Nashville paper tells this story of a water-spout which formed in the Cumberland river at that place during a severe thunder-storm last week:—

"A whirlwind or miniature cyclone formed just below the suspension bridge, and continued its course with the bend of the river above the water-works. So powerful was the whirl and so great the suction force developed, that a regular water-spout six or seven feet in height was formed, and was swept along the river by the wind.

"Just above the upper landing there is a small bathing boat, which is fitted up with evergreens as a screen to the bathers as they perform their toilets. At the time when the storm came up, a party of about a dozen boys and men were bathing in the river, and had their clothes hung on the evergreens which formed the side of the boat next to Broad street. Along came the water-spout in its course, whisked the trees from the side, clothes and all, and sent the whole far up into the sky.

"Away went the raiment of the bathers before their astonished eyes, the spirits of the air crawling in and out of the different articles, and trying all sorts of ways to feel comfortable and at home in them but without success. Away went the clothes sailing through the air, and followed by the anxious gaze of the bathers until, having risen to a considerable elevation in the region of the water works, they disappeared from view. The party swam, some to the boat, which had been drenched and partially filled with water, and the others to the shore. All called loudly for clothes, and each was eager to secure the services of some one to go for a change of attire. A number of articles of apparel were finally secured, and then there was great swapping among the crowd to get fitted out. The whole crew finally succeed in getting sufficient covering to evade the law, and then started home. The whole affair partook considerably of the ludicrous, and caused much merriment among those who witnessed this freak of the wind.

"This is the first water-spout that has been witnessed in this section of the country, and the rarity of the phenomenon renders it worthy of more than a passing notice. The regularity of its movements in following the course of the river is certainly singular. The suction force or lifting power manifested was very considerable, as we have seen."

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Movements of Don Carlos.

More About the Irish Church Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Entry of Don Carlos into Navarre, Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, only 23.—The entry of Don Carlos into the province of Navarre is confirmed. Great precautions are being taken by the Government.

Minister Jones.

BRUSSELS, July 22.—J. Russell Jones, the new Minister to Belgium, arrived here yesterday.

French Senators Appointed.

PARIS, July 22.—The official journal of to-day says that Messieurs Victor Duruy and Adolphe Vintry have been appointed Senators.

The Irish Church Bill and the Ministry.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* says the Ministry has resolved to preserve the Irish Church bill, in spite of the majority against it in the House of Lords, and therefore the conclusion is that the differences between the Lords and Commons in respect to the preamble and the 68th clause do not offer an insuperable obstacle to the passage of the bill.

The Harvard crew are at Putney, and have declined the challenge of the London Club.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts from Customs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Customs receipts from July 10 to 17 inclusive:—

Boston	$ 287,347
New York	2,325,618
Philadelphia	238,145
Baltimore	203,205
New Orleans	55,228
Total	$3,109,543

—St. Simon alleges, as a proof of the absolute power of Louis XIV, that for a period of ten years his edicts against duelling were scrupulously respected in France. Even the Grand Monarque could do no more than this, and no other French sovereign has been able to effect as much. The spirit of chivalry, as illustrated by a propensity to settle differences by the "Jugement de Dieu" (as single combat was termed in the middle ages) survives to the present day. The spring which has just terminated has witnessed in Paris no less than a dozen duels. This is perhaps an unsatisfactory total, if judged by the standard of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when during the reign of Henri Quatre alone 3000 gentlemen are computed to have been slain in these encounters; but the halcyon days of chivalry are past, and we have perhaps no right to expect more in these degenerate times. It appears that the gentlemen of the French press are the principal patrons of this national sport; sometimes an outsider is dragged into these little family affairs, but the quarrel generally originates in a personal attack by a newspaper writer. Happily, fatal results are very rare, the seconds most laudably endeavoring to diminish, as far as in them lies, the perils which environ the man who meddles with cold steel or firearms; while the combatants themselves seldom appear to desire the "death of the sinner." One gentleman, it is true, recently lodged a bullet in the hip of a fellow journalist; but in most cases the sword is used, and *"l'honneur est satisfait"* as soon as a hand has been scratched or a shoulder pricked. This system is not quite in accordance with the line of conduct which Polonius recommended to his son, but as long as the absurd practice of duelling is in vogue, it is well that it should be conducted on philanthropical principles, and that we should hear no more of people fighting across a table, like Charles Lever's Irishmen, or hacking each other to pieces like those ferocious gladiators, the mignons of Henri Trois.

—Mongolfier balloons are sent up every evening in front of the Branch Mansion House, to the great delight of the guests.

—A party of eight ladies and gentlemen drive along the beach at Cape May every evening.

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,' THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, July 31, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with (960) nine hundred and sixty cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet), and (2905) two thousand and ninety-five tons (2240 pounds), best quality Anthracite coal, egg, stove, and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times, at the places hereinafter named, as may be required, prior to August 16, 1869, as follows:—

	Cords Wood.	Tons Coal.
Fort Delaware, Delaware	70	600
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.		215
Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C.		402
Fort McHenry, Md.	800	400
Fort Washington, Md.		311
Fort Foote, Md.		97
Baltimore	90	70
	960	2095

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weight as certified to by the acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undesigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Wood or Coal" (as the case may be), to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District. 7 1